

هذه من الأخبار

THE LIBRARY - THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

18,570

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23-24, 1974

Established 1887

Israel, U.S. Lose UN Vote, 89-8, on Palestine Status

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The General Assembly by 89 votes to 8 with 37 abstentions, tonight reaffirmed the right of the "Palestinian people in Palestine" to independent nationhood and to return to their homes and property.

U.K. Plane

U.K. Plane

IS, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrillas released two women and children from a hijacked airliner at Tunis Airport, earlier threats to kill at regular intervals.

Persons released were said to be of Indian nationality and have been unharmed. Three guerrillas have been released from the plane. The hijacking was said to be the first of its kind in the Middle East.

Also said Dutch and Belgian guerrillas aboard the plane. It was reported that the hijacking was the first of its kind in the Middle East.

Sodom and Gomorrah. Referring to the eight days of debate which opened with the appearance here of PLO leader Yasser Arafat, Mr. Tekoa said that this had often seemed "like a Sodom and Gomorrah of ideas and values."

The principal resolution tonight, which recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain the rights by all means in accordance with the purposes and principles of the charter, was opposed by Israel, the United States, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Iceland, Nicaragua and Norway.

By trampling its own charter, by submitting itself to violence and savagery, by halting lawlessness, inhumanity and hypocrisy, the United Nations has plunged into an abyss from which there is no exit," Mr. Tekoa said.



KOREAN WELCOME — Presidential motorcade going Seoul on Friday. The two Presidents, Ford and Park, are riding in center car, flanked by Secret Service cars.

Said to Cite Chance of Arms Aid Cut

Ford Reportedly Warns Park Over Repression

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Saturday, Nov. 23 (NYT). — President Ford was scheduled to complete a brief visit to South Korea this morning after apparently indicating

to President Chung Hee Park that his political repression had jeopardized American military aid to this country.

But a spokesman for Mr. Ford declined to disclose whether the U.S. President had approved or

condemned Mr. Park's domestic political measures. The assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Philip Habib, told newsmen after a two-hour meeting of the two Presidents yesterday that

South Korea's politics had come up, "but I don't think it is appropriate for me to discuss in detail anything that was said."

Mr. Habib was formerly the American ambassador here. On other matters, Mr. Habib and a joint communiqué said that:

• Mr. Ford had invited Mr. Park to the United States.

• The United States might recognize the Communist regime in North Korea if the Soviet Union and China establish diplomatic relations with South Korea.

• Mr. Ford told Mr. Park that he has "no intention to withdraw U.S. forces from the Korean peninsula." Congressional pressures for reducing the 38,000 troop contingent here appear to have been growing.

• The United States will assist South Korea in the modernization of its military forces, which will cost Washington \$400 million to \$500 million.

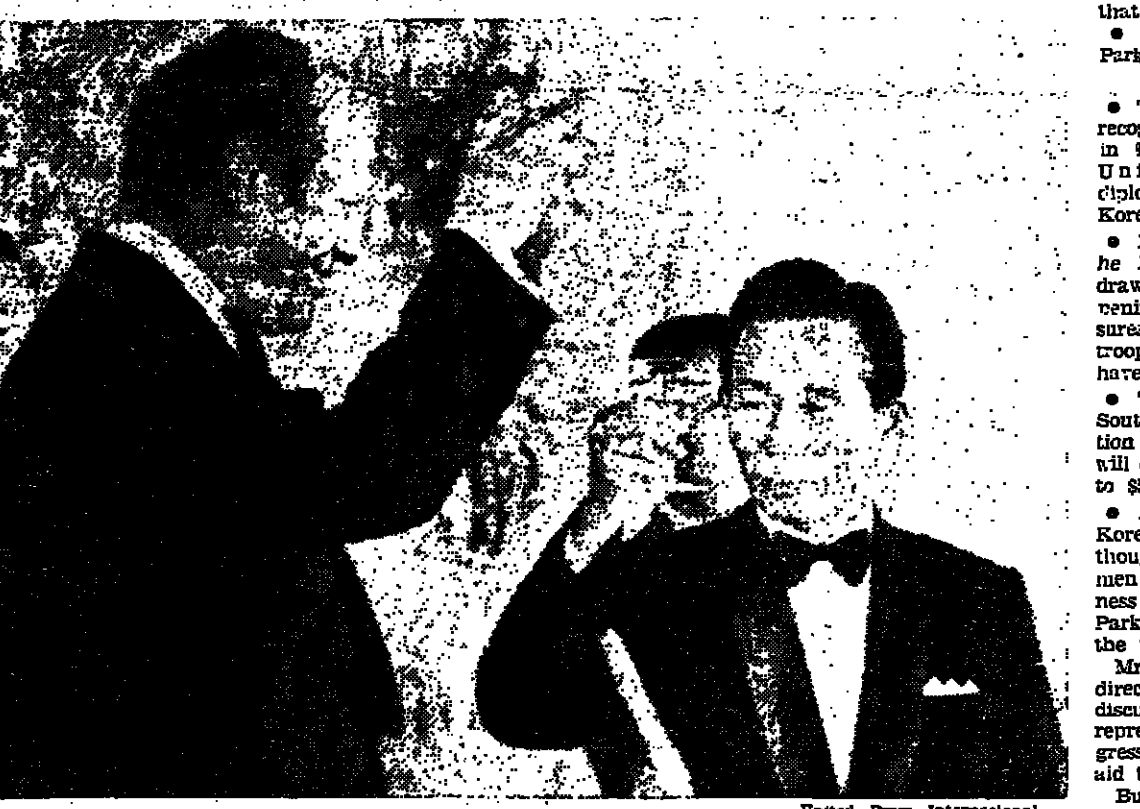
• American investment in Korea should be encouraged, even though some American businessmen are dissatisfied with business conditions here and Mr. Park's government is emphasizing the threat from North Korea.

Mr. Habib declined to say directly whether Mr. Ford had discussed South Korean political repression in the context of congressional approval of military aid to Seoul.

But he did note that Mr. Ford "affirmed that we would seek to fulfill the military modernization program while pointing out that that, of course, required the support and assistance of funds from the Congress." Much of the American criticism of Mr. Park's rule has come from the Congress.

It appeared that Mr. Ford brought up the subject, although Mr. Habib would not say so, because South Korean officials earlier said that Mr. Park neither expected the subject to come up nor did he intend to bring it up himself.

Meanwhile, criticism of Mr. Ford's visit continued along with efforts by Mr. Park's adversaries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



STATE DINNER — Presidents Ford and Park toasting each other in Seoul Friday evening.

Brezhnev, Ford at Vladivostok

Meeting of Men—Perhaps of Minds

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (WP). — In a whitewashed guest house set in the snow-covered spruce forests near Vladivostok this weekend, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev will begin negotiating with his second American President.

According to the plan based on practice at the previous three summit sessions, Mr. Brezhnev will open the session with a general statement of the Soviet position

on strategic arms limitation, the Middle East, trade and European security—the main Soviet concerns of the moment.

Then, Mr. Brezhnev will settle back, probably light a cigarette, sip some mineral water and wait to hear what he came to find out. How, in the assured privacy of these highest level exchanges, does President Gerald Ford view those issues and beyond them, the prospects for détente.

For some time now, the Russians have been saying in speeches and press commentaries that they are satisfied with the basic outlines of Mr. Ford's foreign policy and his stated commitment to pursuing better relations with the Soviet Union.

Beyond the generalities, however, serious differences divide the two sides, particularly on SALT and the Middle East, and the Russians are convinced that only after Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev take each other's measure face-to-face can real progress be achieved.

Despite the familiar presence of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the administration and Mr. Ford's own cautiously internationalist record in Congress, the absence of any personal contact between the President and Mr. Brezhnev has evidently been regarded here as an important failing in the relationship.

In three full-fledged summit meetings between 1972-74, Mr. Brezhnev established a working relationship with Richard Nixon that helped both men to persuade

skeptics in their constituencies that traditional adversaries could be brought around. Mr. Nixon's resignation, some observers in Moscow argue, was perhaps regretted more in the Kremlin than anywhere else in the world.

For this summit meeting in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

5 Suspects Held In U.K. Bombs; Toll Rises to 19

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 22 (UPI).—The police announced today the arrests of five primary suspects in the Irish Republican Army pub bombings here last night that killed 19 persons and wounded 184. The government pledged a crackdown on the extremist organization.

A wave of outrage spread across the country following the explosions, with Irish citizens and IRA sympathizers becoming the target of reprisal attacks. The death toll in the bombings was the highest from bombs in peacetime Britain.

Jittery Birmingham police sealed off and evacuated part of the city center some more this afternoon when a caller with an Irish accent said there was a bomb in the Birmingham Post newspaper building. None was found.

The police said they have seized "quite a number" of suspects but were focusing on five men arrested in the northern coastal port of Heysham. They were trying to board a ferry for Belfast.

Chemical Tests. Chemical tests on the suspects' clothing were said to have turned up traces of explosives, police sources with Irish charges might be filed against them tomorrow. They were brought to Birmingham for questioning but were not immediately identified.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight cautioned against anyone taking the law into their own hands and embarking on reprisals against Irishmen in Britain.

He told Labor party supporters: "At a time when feelings are justifiably running very high, we must remember that the overwhelming majority of Irish people in Britain condemn and detest these wicked attacks as much as anyone else."

Members of Parliament demanded a return of the death penalty, and anti-Irish demonstrations broke out at factories in the Midlands.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins brushed aside appeals to bring back hanging. But he promised rigorous legislation next week against the IRA.

"It is clear the IRA are intensifying their campaign of murder," Mr. Jenkins told the House of Commons. "We are resolved to use all the available resources to assist the police and the security services in their determination to frustrate it, and protect the innocent public."

In Manchester, the lord mayor warned: "The atmosphere is electric here. There could be trouble."

The police formulated plans to protect large Irish communities in London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Glasgow, where vigilante attacks have been feared since the IRA extended its guerrilla campaign from Northern Ireland to England 2 1/2 years ago.

In that time, more than 230 bombs have been planted in England, most of them attributed to the IRA. Forty-eight persons have been killed and 760 wounded. An estimated 1,000 auto workers in Birmingham either walked off their jobs or demonstrated in protest against the IRA. Several scuffles with Irish workers (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



VICTIM—One of the many victims of the Birmingham explosions—man with face heavily bandaged with net hood to keep dressings in place.

U.S. Army, Air Force to Trim 11,600 Civilian Jobs at Bases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—The Pentagon today announced a coast-to-coast reshuffling and reduction of military bases and headquarters that will eliminate about 11,600 civilian jobs and transfer 11,500 Army and Air Force personnel during the next 2 1/2 years.

The moves are aimed chiefly at shifting about \$300 million a year from support functions to increased combat capability. The unneeded personnel will be switched to combat and combat-related assignments.

The 110 "base realignment actions," as the Pentagon called them, will affect dozens of installations.

Only two major bases were ordered closed—the Army's Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia and Ellington Air Force Base at Houston.

A congressional source said about half of the civilian employees offered transfers could be expected to quit their defense jobs rather than relocate.

Many Army, Air Force and Defense Supply Agency depots, laboratories and offices will lose manpower but some will gain. Net losses will range from about 2,000 civilian jobs at the Frankford Arsenal, the Pentagon said, to as few as a dozen in some small offices.

In addition to the Frankford Arsenal, the biggest losers will be Ellington, Pueblo Army Depot, Colo.; Blue Grass Army Depot, Lexington, Ky.; Griffis Air Force Base, Rome, N.Y.; and Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base near Kansas City, Mo.

The Navy is unaffected in this first significant round of base reductions since April, 1973.

Advance word of the base cuts already has brought worried delegations to Washington. There always is opposition to base reductions, but concern appears sharper this time because of the nation's economic troubles.

Many politicians vowed to fight, and civil leaders made dire predictions of economic gloom after the announcement.

Philadelphia's Mayor Frank Rizzo said he was amazed at what he termed the complete lack of concern and compassion which the Army has shown for the workers and their families to be affected by the closing of Frankford Arsenal. He put the number of persons affected at 3,500.

The Pentagon's move will force relocation of 1,119 civilians and 318 military personnel from the Rome Air Development Center at Griffis Air Force Base. Community leaders in Rome, a city of 50,000, predicted that the outback would result in an annual loss of \$45 million in buying power. Job cutbacks were expected. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Lt. Gen. Aman Andom

Top Ethiopian General Reportedly Arrested

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The chairman of Ethiopia's provisional military government, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, was believed to have been placed under house arrest today by troops who surrounded his home.

About 30 steel-helmeted soldiers armed with automatic weapons ringed the general's house. Four or five were seen to enter the building.

The troops, believed to be from the 4th Division, stationed in Addis Ababa, moved in on the general's house at about 1 p.m. The house is in the grounds of the Princess Tsehai Hospital, on the outskirts of Addis Ababa.

There have been rumors of a power struggle between Gen. Aman, 50, and Maj. Mengistu Haile Mariam, 33, head of the inner cabinet of Ethiopia's 120-man Military Council. Gen. Aman is not a council member.

The general is reliably reported to have resigned a week ago today as chairman of the military government and of the civilian Council of Ministers and also of defense. But again there has so far been no official announcement.

On a recent tour of Eritrea as defense minister, he was greeted by cheering crowds everywhere he went. His trip culminated in a day as chairman of the military

News Analysis

Warm U.S.-Egyptian Relations Cooling Off

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (NYT).—One after it began, the warm relationship that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger blished between Washington and Cairo is showing signs of strain and most Western diplomats doubt that it will survive the winter.

Syrian officials say privately they have lost hope of ending a Middle East settlement through the secretary's mediation. Even expectations for an Israeli withdrawal in the Peninsula, which were still during Mr. Kissinger's last here two weeks ago, have but vanished.

As a result, the Egyptians are aligning themselves with mood of the rest of the Arab

world. They are moving away from their reliance on Washington and are looking once more to Moscow for basic political, economic and military support and to the oil-rich Arabs for financial backing.

This shift in policy, reflected in increasingly bitter editorial attacks on U.S. policies in the Egyptian press, is expected to be confirmed in the near future by changes among President Anwar Sadat's chief officials.

There are insistent reports that Mohammed Helal, the former chief editor of Al-Ahram, will move back into a prominent position as policy-maker and presidential adviser, perhaps combined with a return to Al-Ahram as chairman of the board.

Mr. Helal was dismissed in February after writing repeatedly that Egypt should not put all its eggs in the American basket. He said Mr. Kissinger was a devious negotiator well versed in the art of talking without giving anything away. Mr. Helal also wrote that the secretary's hands were tied anyway because of Washington's basic commitment to Israel, the attitudes of Congress and the pro-Israeli bias of the military planners in the Pentagon.

Mr. Helal has had more than a half-dozen meetings with Mr. Sadat in the last two weeks, according to informed sources. It is reported that the President told him that his warning had been proven correct. In any case, it is clear to foreign observers here that Egyptian policy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

30 Demonstrators Held

Israeli Forces in Jerusalem, Disperse Protesting Arabs

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Security forces fired in the air today to disperse 300 young Arabs waving home-made Palestinian flags behind the walls of Jerusalem's Old City.

The police said they arrested 20 of the demonstrators. A policeman was injured by a stone thrown from the crowd, they said.

It was the day's only violence in Jerusalem or the occupied West Bank of Jordan. There had been expectations of coordinated demonstrations at the conclusion of Friday prayer services in



Nathan Bar-Yaacov

Israel to Decide Soon on Position With UNESCO

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP).—The Israeli government will decide quickly whether to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization following a decision to deprive the country of most of its rights and privileges in the organization, the chief Israeli delegate to the UNESCO General Conference said today.

Nathan Bar-Yaacov said at a news conference that he was returning to Israel immediately to report to the government on the conference votes barring Israel from UNESCO assistance and regional activities. "The first matter to be taken up will be the authorities' reaction to what has taken place," he said.

He said that he expected the Arab, Afro-Asian and Communist bloc to continue its "political warfare" against Israel in all international organizations. "The only way to stop them is to vote them down," he said.

Prof. Bar-Yaacov stressed that the UNESCO anti-Israeli resolutions were passed by minority votes, since many delegations had abstained in the vote.

"If this abuse of the specialized agencies is allowed to continue, it will lead to the failure of the agencies themselves," he said. "They will be turned from their technical and professional operations to become the scene of political warfare, and that will be the end of the specialized agencies."

Ethiopia Said To Hold Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

ally of about 50,000 persons crammed into a football stadium. Educated as a child at a Presbyterian mission in his home province, he studied at Oxford University before taking a course at Britain's Sandhurst Military Academy.

The general became renowned for his bravery during border clashes between Ethiopia and Somalia in 1964, before being recalled to the capital and appointed a senator in the upper house of the country's parliament.

There he is understood to have incurred the displeasure of non-deposed Emperor Haile Selassie by his forthright remarks on the need for social reforms.

He was named defense minister and chief of staff in the government of Premier Michael Ibra, which was set up in July, before being appointed head of the provisional military government on Sept. 12.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS

ring or bracelet... whichever you wish.

PARIS
100 rue de Valenciennes



Debris on sidewalk outside Birmingham bar after bar was blasted by terrorist bomb.

5 Held in U.K. Blasts; Toll Now 19

(Continued from Page 1)

or IRA sympathizers were reported.

The lord mayor of Birmingham implored the city's inhabitants to refrain from reprisals. He re-

ceived a cable from Queen Elizabeth II expressing her "shock and distress" at what had happened.

The Most Rev. George Dwyer, Birmingham's Catholic archbishop, said: "Make no mistake, this

is the whole community under attack—we must stand together to defeat it. My own feelings are ones of disgust, outrage and grief."

The police said the five suspects had taken a train from Birmingham to the northern port following the explosions.

At least 44 of the wounded remained hospitalized, seven of them requiring intensive care.

Mr. Jenkins deplored the killings as "the most horrible of all."

"In the present circumstances," he said, "one would be justified in enabling the police to take certain exceptional measures in order to protect our people."

He was met in Birmingham by demonstrators demanding the re-establishment of the death penalty.

Hearse Is Halted

DUBLIN, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—The drivers of a hearse bearing the body of James McQuinn, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) leader, were stopped by police in the city of Dublin today.

By all evidence, the overwhelming majority of the Irish community is at least as horrified about the IRA as Birmingham's English. Statements of condemnation were coming from Irish groups all over the city.

But a gasoline bomb was thrown into the Irish Community Center last night, slightly scorching the ceiling. Another was thrown at a Catholic church. Some people in Birmingham today are in the mood of Albert Edwards, a middle-aged office worker, who said

stiffly, "My views are quite extreme. I realize that I'm not throwing the Irish out."

When a councillor, Wilkinson spoke of not allowing the city to be bombed out of civilization he was thinking of the danger of an anti-Catholic backlash. So were the Catholics and Anglican bishops of Birmingham when they came out to the city center this morning to conduct joint prayers for the victims of the bombs.

British newspapers and radio are suggesting very strongly that

Strong to Visit India

PRAGUE, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Czechoslovakian Premier Lubomir Strougal will pay an official visit to India at the beginning of next month, Czecha news agency announced here.

Palestinian Hijackers Free 4 Of 47 on British Jet at Tunis

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. diplomats were killed, and five guerrillas who hijacked a West German airliner to Kuwait last December after bombing a Pan American jet at Rome airport, killing 30 persons. The 13 guerrillas have been handed over to the PLO in Cairo.

The guerrillas said the Egyptian ambassador here should personally bring the 13 commandos to Tunis.

In what is described as "an arrangement of convenience," the 13 guerrillas are held under house arrest in Cairo and are free to attend movies and see Palestinian officials.

Diplomatic sources at the airport said the passengers included 10 Britons and other Europeans of different nationalities, mostly Dutch and Belgian.

In seizing the plane, the three guerrillas wounded a stewardess and a Dubai airport maintenance man. The plane stopped in Tripoli, Libya, to refuel before continuing on to Tunis.

A British Embassy spokesman in Tunis, contacted by phone from Rome, said tonight that the guerrillas told the Egyptian ambassador that everything was calm on the plane and that there would be no further bloodshed.

The Belgian, Dutch and West German ambassadors and two British diplomats were also at

the airport.

Chile Leftists Captured

SANTIAGO, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Security forces captured three leftist extremists, one of them a woman, after a gunfight in a Santiago residential suburb, police said.

Bombings Make Birmingham Battlefield of a Distant War

By Richard Eder

BIRMINGHAM, England, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Maurice Buck, deputy chief constable of the West Midlands, groped for a way to make clear the transformation of this ugly but vigorous industrial capital in one frightful moment last night.

"The public must be aware," he said, "that the public must be aware that it can happen to them."

"It is 19 dead and mostly dismembered bodies, and 184 people lying injured after bombs de-

stroyed two pubs in downtown Birmingham. One way or another, people in this city, Britain's second-biggest, are trying to cope with the realization that the distant war in Northern Ireland is among them.

Mr. Buck had been up most of the night. His voice held the strained tone controlled just this side of breaking, that is the most characteristic sound in the city today.

It was in the voice of a doctor at the Accident Hospital. He told, sighing audibly between phrases, of what had been brought in to him during the night. "We got a young girl who'll most certainly be blind in both eyes," he was saying, "and a man came in, 30 years old, legs blown off, an arm blown off."

"I'll be a long job to put these people together again."

It was in the voice of a politician, Clive Wilkinson, leader of Birmingham's City Council. "I want to see the people reacting calmly," he said in an address. "We must show these people who have committed this outrage that we are not going to be bombed or terrorized into submission."

"We mean to carry on civilized government in Birmingham. We will not be bombed away from it."

Another Fear

Besides fear of the IRA, there is a second fear in Birmingham today. About 110,000 Irish-born live here—10 per cent of the population. The worry that yesterday's bombs, and any that may follow, will let the English majority against them, clearly at the front of the minds of all of Birmingham's civic leaders.

By all evidence, the overwhelming majority of the Irish community is at least as horrified about the IRA as Birmingham's English. Statements of condemnation were coming from Irish groups all over the city.

But a gasoline bomb was thrown into the Irish Community Center last night, slightly scorching the ceiling. Another was thrown at a Catholic church. Some people in Birmingham today are in the mood of Albert Edwards, a middle-aged office worker, who said

stiffly, "My views are quite extreme. I realize that I'm not throwing the Irish out."

When a councillor, Wilkinson spoke of not allowing the city to be bombed out of civilization he was thinking of the danger of an anti-Catholic backlash. So were the Catholics and Anglican bishops of Birmingham when they came out to the city center this morning to conduct joint prayers for the victims of the bombs.

British newspapers and radio are suggesting very strongly that

the backwash has begun and is building dangerously. They cite various factory protest stoppages and demonstrations.

There are reports of some scuffles between Irish and English workers. But so far, to call the demonstrations evidence of a backwash may miss the point. They are protests against the bombers, not against the Irish. It is even conceivable that they are healthier than the kind of detached apathy with which London has taken its own bombs.

At British Leyland's West Plant, Bill Taylor, a union shop steward, led 3,000 workers in a brief march. Later he explained: "Our lads couldn't work, couldn't just stay and do nothing. They had to show what they felt. So the stewards decided to lead them so nothing would get out of hand."

"I can't tell you how many Irish were in the march but I can tell you that every single Irishman working in West Plant marched with us."

U.S. Boy, 4, Die After Blow in Karate Class

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Nov. 22 (UPI).—A karate instructor has been charged with the karate-chop death of a 4-year-old student said he wanted to train to "the world's youngest champion."

The suspect, Robert Jones, 31, was charged Wednesday with the death of William Smith Jr., who died Tuesday after being in a coma for days after allegedly being struck by Mr. Jones on Oct. 1.

Police said that the 4-year-old boy was struck in the chest by Mr. Jones. The boy's mother told police that she saw her son gasping for breath on the floor after he was hit in the chest by Mr. Jones. When the boy did not recover, she took him to a hospital, police said.

Mr. Jones was being held in lieu of \$30,000 bail.

Vladivostok Talks—Meeting Of Men and Perhaps of Min

(Continued from Page 1)

view of well-informed Americans here and knowledgeable Soviet sources, the scheduled 10 hours of working sessions involving Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev is too short to produce any substantive breakthrough on the arms questions.

The best that can be hoped for, Americans say, is a statement of agreed principles for further SALT bargaining that would be put forth as a separate document from the standard end-of-summit communiqué.

On the Middle East, it is expected that existing differences will be aired, but without any prospect for resolving them despite the mounting tension in the area.

A Soviet source speculated that discussions would center on the expiration on Nov. 30 of the Israeli-Syrian disengagement agreement negotiated by Mr. Kissinger last spring.

At every opportunity, the Russians renew their call for an immediate resumption of the Geneva Middle East conference and that will certainly be repeated in private. But most importantly, according to the Russians, should war break out in the area, Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford will now at least have the benefit of knowing each other's thinking first hand in deciding how to proceed.

Another subject known to interest the Russians is Mr. Ford's relationship with the newly elected Congress. At public lectures in Moscow recently, spokesmen have been stressing that commitments made by U.S. presidents are not necessarily binding on successors, especially now with an overwhelming Democratic majority in both houses. Mr. Ford's judgments can be overridden.

The Russians who regard increased trade with the United States as a cornerstone of at least as important as control were dismayed by ability of Congress to block favored-nation status for more than two years despite Mr. Ford's effort to assure passage.

There is no doubt that trade experts rattle in despite Soviet concessions on importation that should have in most-favored-nation status. Export-Import Bank credits.

"Détente and discrimination can hardly go together," said otherwise positive comments today in Tass, the government news agency. "Soviet-American relations must be determined by real economic and political interests of both states and not egoistic calculations of some individuals and narrow political groups in the United States."

The Tass commentary was one of the few analytic articles attributed here in the advance of summit meeting. The Russians have stressed from the start that this is to be a "working meeting" as opposed to a state visit and as a consequence the buildup has been much less than it was for Mr. Nixon in June. Tomorrow's Pravda carry Mr. Ford's picture biography.

Top French Air Arrives in Japan To Press Oil Ple

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (NYT).—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues met with Japanese officials today, only a day after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left Japan, to discuss French plan for a conference oil-producing and consuming nations.

Mr. Kissinger outlined a American plan to reduce oil consumption at a recent oil-importing countries in Tokyo on Nov. 14. Both Mr. Kissinger and President Ford have urged the U.S. program of meetings with leading Japanese officials earlier this week.

At issue is the question whether the oil-consuming nations should first seek to curb themselves and put a lid on demand, or whether the American have urged that the oil-producing countries should curb production and meet with producers. American oil has insisted that the formula would only be defeating.

The Japanese apparently still not made up their mind which plan to back, although they have made it known they favor Mr. Kissinger's proposal for a stable reduction in consumption by the importing countries.

Embassy Intruder Held

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP).—A yesterday overpowered a mid-aged Spaniard after he entered the Mexican Embassy and threatened to blow up the building unless he was handed an amount of money. The man armed with a pistol.

U.S. Army, Air Force to Train 11,600 Civilian Jobs at Base

(Continued from Page 1)

pected in local industries which work for the center, and estimates of population loss for the city ranged from 4,000 to 6,000.

Indications were that the transfer of the headquarters of the Air Force Communications Service, from Richmond, Va., to Fort Belvoir, Ill., will involve the relocation of about 1,200 military personnel and 750 civilian workers. About 400 military jobs will be eliminated.

"I have fought a reduction of this type at Richards-Gebaur for years and, I will fight to restore each of the jobs eliminated by this action," said Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo.

To alleviate the problem, Pentagon pledged that "every effort will be made to assist displaced civilian employees in obtaining other acceptable employment" in the federal government or private industry. Many of employees will be eligible for a year of severance pay.

In any event, many of installations will not start to the effects until next summer. Some of the actions will not be completed until mid-1977.

Projecting the \$300-million year shift from support costs of a decade beyond 1977, the Pentagon forecast that \$3 billion would be made available to provide that much more combat capability.

'Concluding' My Lai

With the release last week of portions of the Pentagon report on the My Lai cover-up, Army Secretary Howard Callaway announced that "a dark chapter in the Army's history" had been concluded. There is little question that the whole episode, from the inception of the operation to the extremely belated release of the report, was an abysmal performance.

The question remains, however, whether a series of events so degrading to the nation and so disgraceful to the service can ever be considered fully concluded. The one honorable aspect of the affair is the report itself—and even here the Army acted shamefully by shunting aside the distinguished general who conducted the inquiry.

The report convincingly documents its charges that "at every command level within the Americal Division actions were taken, both willingly and unwittingly, which effectively suppressed information concerning the war crimes committed at My Lai, where at least 175 and possibly more than 400 Vietnamese civilians were massacred." Although little can match the story of the murders and atrocities for sheer horror, the cover-up story is almost as chilling in its way, for what it tells about a military institution in trouble and under stress.

In brief summary, the report charges that the battlefield commanders had substantial knowledge of the extent of the crimes, but that only a portion of the information was transmitted to higher authorities; that although a specific war crimes charge was made, it was transmitted slowly and was

diluted by the time it reached division headquarters; that although sufficient information did reach division headquarters to warrant an investigation, no real investigation was ever made and no report was transmitted to higher authority.

The result was that 14 officers were accused of covering up the murders. These were disposed of by one trial which resulted in an acquittal and 13 administrative dismissals. The commanding general of the division was demoted and stripped of a medal and his chief deputy was stripped of a medal and censured.

Lt. Gen. William Peers, who conducted the cover-up investigation vigorously and with high integrity, was eased into an early retirement at the age of 58. His report, dated March 14, 1970, was not released by the army until Nov. 13, 1974, just six days before Lt. William Calley, the only man convicted of any of the crimes, was to be set free on parole.

Secretary Callaway said, "It is an incident from which the Army has learned a great deal." Unfortunately, during the time of Watergate, the nation has also learned a great deal from My Lai and other current history. While the Army can change its training programs, Americans are left to wonder both about the integrity of their institutions and about a "system" in which so few are punished for such profoundly heinous and massively degrading crimes. It seems to us that such a chapter can never be concluded so long as there is conscience and memory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Deal in Southern Africa?

Are South Africa and its black African neighbors looking for a way to avoid a racial conflagration? That the question can be asked at all is evidence of a change of pace unforeseen and perhaps even unforeseeable just a few months ago. In the interim, two things have happened. First, Pretoria's geopolitical buffer against black nationalism has crumbled significantly: Angola and Mozambique have been freed from Portuguese colonial control; white-ruled Rhodesia has come under fresh pressure across its own border with Mozambique; the black client state of Botswana is showing signs of moving out on its own, and the Pretoria-run territory of South-West Africa (Namibia) has moved closer to self-rule. Second, the American-British-French triple veto which saved South Africa from expulsion from the UN earlier this month has given the United States in particular new leverage in its attempts to urge flexibility. Inside South Africa, these developments appear to have been put to use by advocates of moderation.

No doubt there are other factors at work. The important point is that in recent days the government of Prime Minister John Vorster has made a series of statements so unprecedentedly responsible that no less an African nationalist than Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has hailed him as the "voice of reason for which Africa and the rest of the world have been waiting." Mr. Vorster responded by requesting a brief grace period. "If South Africa is given that chance," he said, "[the black African states] will be surprised at where the country will stand in six to 12 months." Various quiet talks are apparently under way. The basic deal under consideration, according to Washington Post correspondent David Ottaway, is this: South Africa would abandon its mil-

itary support of Rhodesia, give Namibia prompt independence, and alter substantially its domestic policy of apartheid. In return, the African states would undertake to accept South Africa and to end their support for guerrillas trying to destroy it.

Whether the pieces of this puzzle can be put together is, of course, problematical. The temptation will be considerable for South Africa to combine the easier foreign-policy concessions with changes of only cosmetic value in its racial ways at home. Africans less responsible than Mr. Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is also said to be using his influence for accommodation, will be under their own kind of pressure to resist compromise. There is an obvious sense in which extremists of both sides fuel each other. The benefits of accommodation, in terms of averting war, encouraging economic development and enhancing human dignity, are self-evident and tremendous but not easily gained.

Meanwhile, South Africa must be kept under heavy political and moral pressure to make good its promise of change. Why, for instance, are some 30 members of the Black Consciousness Movement still being detained—some incommunicado and, reportedly, under torture—for their part in a planned but banned pro-Frelimo rally six weeks ago? This would be exactly the wrong time, moreover, for the United States to offer Pretoria the military cooperation which the South Africans avidly seek. At the same time, the American policy of "communication" with South Africa should be continued. It can be argued that any contacts with Pretoria legitimize it and apartheid but, we believe, communication gives Washington a channel for constructive views which Pretoria might otherwise spurn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Savagery in Birmingham

Dozens of people who have no connection with the politics of Ireland were indiscriminately killed or maimed by the series of explosions in Birmingham on Thursday night. It was an outrage beyond endurance. Taken with other bombings in Birmingham and Coventry, and earlier in Guildford, it may be a watershed of our civil liberties.

A liberal society cannot let its freedom, and its concern for the rights of the individual, be abused in order that it shall be torn to pieces. From now on anybody who complains that he is being harassed by a police bomb squad will find a less sympathetic audience. Our society is suffering murder and mutilation and it must protect itself. If this means closer surveillance of people suspected of sustaining the Provisional IRA in Britain then they must either

act to free themselves of the suspicion or accept that infringement of their privacy is a small price to pay to prevent further terrorist outrages.

The infamous James McDavid received his deserts when he killed himself last week in Coventry in trying to kill others. Yet in some eyes he is a hero, and for every McDavid who dies before he can get away there are others who will plant a bomb—one of them Thursday night in a bar said to contain up to 300 people—and laugh at the results on television. Our laws and our police procedures were not designed to handle men like this. It must be questionable whether these men—and women—have any purpose other than to bomb for bombing's sake. For in what way can Ireland ever be a happier place because of the slaughter of uninvolved people in the pubs of Birmingham?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

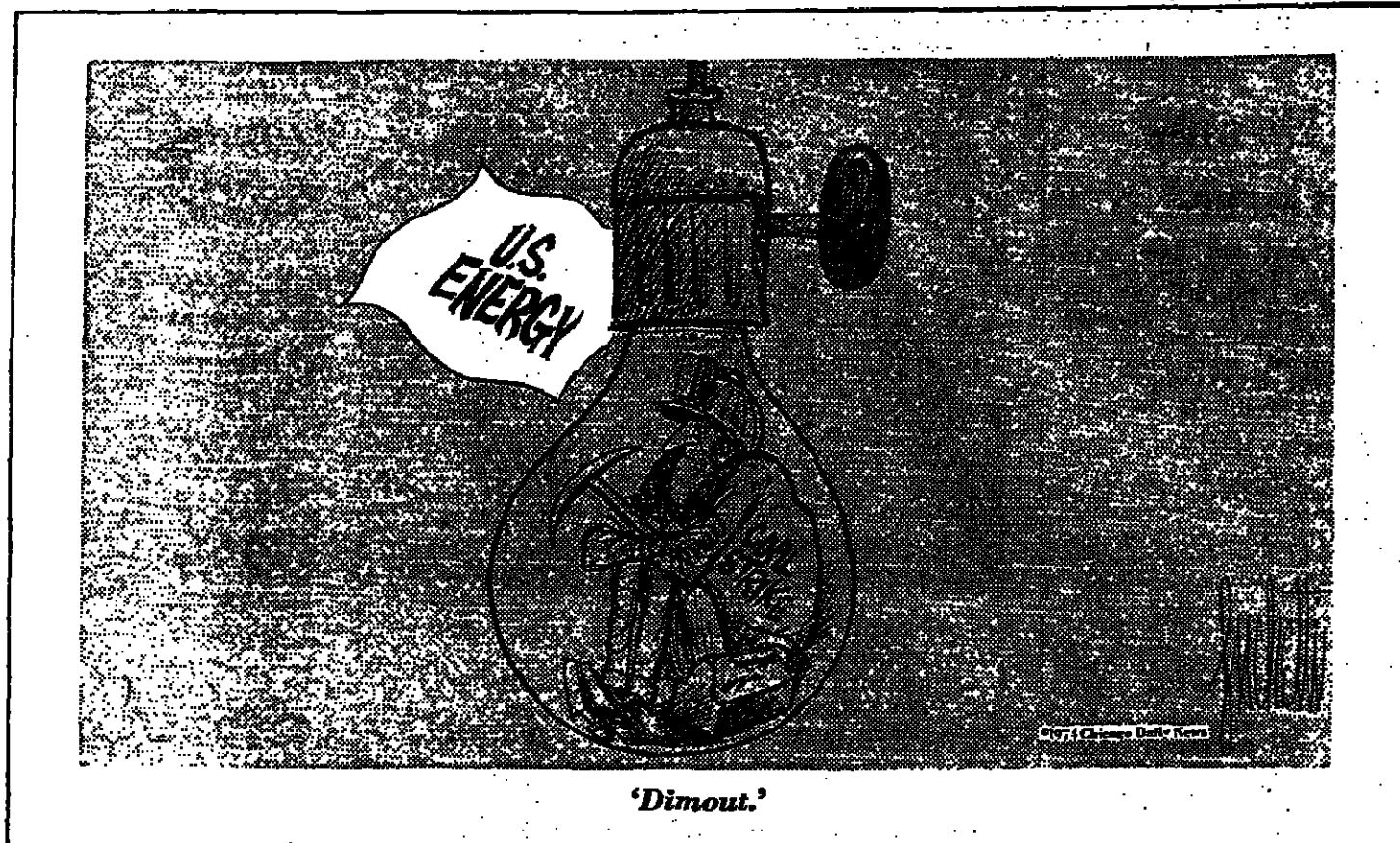
November 23, 1899

NEW YORK—In an interview published in the Herald this morning, Admiral Dewey makes a vigorous reply to his critics. By making over to his wife and the share of his home the house that was recently presented to him, he said that he felt that he was doing the most gracious act an American gentleman could do, and that anyway he did not see how his private life was the cause of public discussion.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1934

ROME—P. Scott Fitzgerald, the American novelist and short story writer, has arrived in this city where he expects to spend the winter. Mr. Fitzgerald is accompanied by his wife, Zelda, and their little girl, Scottie. He admits to "rather hard" times and is hoping to do some writing this winter "to keep the wolf from the door." "Europe is not nearly as expensive as America," he says.



'Dimout.'

Bleak Outlook for Ford's Premature Summit

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Ford-Brezhnev meeting at Vladivostok was arranged primarily at the urging of Moscow—at a particularly awkward time for the United States. It may be useful in introducing Ford to the mysteries of Soviet diplomacy, but there are at least three reasons why it is not likely to make much progress.

First, the United States, Europe and Japan have not agreed on a common policy toward the oil states of the Middle East or Soviet policy in that region.

Second, the United States and the Soviet Union are deeply divided on the meaning of the UN Security Council Resolution 242, which was designed to establish peace in the Middle East.

Third, the U.S. government itself is divided on what it intends to do and what it expects the Soviet Union to do under the so-called policy of "détente."

Need for Unity

There is very little chance that the Soviet Union will implement the noble principles of the last summit meeting between Nixon and Brezhnev unless the major non-Communist nations stand together in the present economic and political crisis of the Middle East. Secretary of State Kissinger said as much in his brutally frank and brilliant speech at the University of Chicago before he left for the Far East.

Lacking a common policy by the major oil consumers in North America, Europe, and Japan, he said, "Even the hopeful process of easing tensions with our adversaries could suffer, because it has always presupposed the political unity of the Atlantic nations and Japan."

"If current economic trends continue," Kissinger observed, "we face further and mounting worldwide shortages, unemployment, poverty, and hunger... an economic crisis of such magnitude would inevitably produce dangerous political consequences."

"Mounting inflation and recession... will fuel the frustration of all whose hopes for economic progress are suddenly and cruelly rebuffed. This is fertile ground for social conflict and political turmoil."

But the European nations and Japan, while agreeing on the principle of unity, have been doing very little about it, and the Soviet Union, despite its verbal support of détente and peaceful coexistence, still seems to feel that mounting inflation and recession, shortages, unemployment, poverty, and hunger weaken and divide the non-Communist nations to the strategic and political advantage of the Soviet Union.

Soviet View

This situation is made worse by the Soviet interpretation of the UN peace and withdrawal resolution on the Middle East. The

clear intent of that resolution (242) was that the peace agreement and the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territory should go hand-in-hand.

Once agreement has been reached on the problems of security, free passage through international waters, a just settlement of the refugee problem, and the establishment of secure and recognized frontiers, Israel would then be obliged to withdraw roughly to the borders in existence before the six-day war of 1967.

But the Arabs, with Soviet backing, are insisting that Israel must withdraw first and try to negotiate later, and they are now supporting the Palestine Liberation Organization in its demands for the creation of a secular Palestinian state, which would mean the end of Israel as an independent Jewish nation.

In the face of these Soviet policies it is scarcely surprising that some influential members of President Ford's own cabinet are wondering whether Moscow's terms for détente are really leading to a new and better world

order or actually encouraging disorder throughout the major non-Communist countries. There has been a tendency in Washington to assume that any agreement with the Soviet Union is better than no agreement at all. In support of this, it is noted that by holding up trade agreements and technology arrangements with the Soviet Union, Washington was able to persuade the Soviet government to release tens of thousands of Soviet Jews who wanted to emigrate to Israel.

A Gain

On humanitarian grounds this was obviously a gain, but the question is whether the United States should not have been insisting on a genuine and secure peace in the Middle East as a condition of its trade and technology, which Moscow obviously needs.

Maybe President Ford and Chairman Brezhnev will be able to demonstrate that they really got down to these basic questions at Vladivostok, but the chances are that they will not.

The Russians cannot be unhappy with the present drift of world events, particularly the political and economic disarray in Europe. They have established the rule that all Communist or Socialist countries are off-limits for the United States but that the rest of the world from Southeast Asia to Cuba is an open hunting ground for them.

They do not mind détente with the United States so long as they are free to operate at will in the Middle East, patrol the Mediterranean, and threaten the flow of oil to Europe, Japan and North America. Their eagerness to see the new American President was undoubtedly to assure themselves that their concept of détente would be carried on by the new administration.

Even if Ford wanted to change it, however, it is unlikely that he could do so without the cooperation of Europe and Japan. "This is the essential condition of a just policy of peaceful coexistence," Kissinger has been trying to arrange it since April of 1973, without much success.

Dinosaurs in the Jungle

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In Europe, the Fourth Estate—on which Western concepts of democracy are firmly rooted—is sick. Such, at least, is the conclusion of an extensive series of articles published by Le Monde, the most influential French daily. And the illness analyzed by its correspondents is obviously prevalent elsewhere.

The Paris newspaper examined press conditions in France, Britain, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, industrial countries with high literacy rates. It omitted—presumably as useless—analysis of newspapers in lands where censorship prevails.

While its scope did not include the Western Hemisphere, a similar malaise clearly exists in the United States. One has only to compare the number of American dailies prior to World War II with the number of overseas reporters with the number today; and one sees the point.

Seriously Ill

Le Monde's study indicates the daily press is seriously ill for different reasons. The leakage of advertising to television in the United States has no effect in France. Likewise, competition by massively imported foreign journals in tiny Switzerland is a phenomenon of little importance elsewhere.

Apart from detecting economic sickness the survey concludes there is a notable tendency toward concentration, depoliticization and an intrusion of big capital into the control of the information business. Everywhere, Le

Monde finds, cost of production has hit.

The price of papers has zoomed, rising 40 per cent in France within one year. Although television's rivalry has varying effects on this side of the ocean (not always less than in the United States) advertising receipts have diminished everywhere.

Le Monde claims the French press, as compared with others, is weakly organized as far as its personnel is concerned and little capable of defending its economic interests. Moreover, it tends to be on the outs with governments of every variety.

In Switzerland, despite the fact that newspaper prices have not risen because the country is virtually self-supporting in paper, 74 dailies have vanished in five years. Most of these were small. Belgian papers are likewise continually folding.

The West German press is feeling the effects of inflation and economic crisis. Die Welt, part of the Axel Springer empire and a highly esteemed organ, may have a deficit of 24 million marks this year. Newspaper costs in West Germany rose 65 per cent during 1974; salaries and social security rose 18 per cent; circulation 15 per cent.

One major problem of the press is featherbedding—old-fashioned methods of production and employment of too many people to accomplish the required job. This is stressed in the study of British papers which are otherwise anemic because the cost of newspaper has doubled within two years.

Many London dailies have disappeared in recent years. Fleet Street has three million fewer readers than before World War II. But the technical revolution required to make surviving publications self-supporting is hilariously opposed by key labor unions—a situation that finds its transatlantic echo.

In this respect, Le Monde finds only one truly efficient paper in Europe, the relatively small Il Messaggero Veneto published in Udine, north Italy. It says Messaggero uses modern printing and composing techniques with a small, skilled staff working in exceptionally comfortable circumstances.

This pays. Nevertheless, Italy has suffered from galloping inflation and its papers are expected to suffer a collective deficit of more than 120 billion lire (\$178.6 million) this year. The country's journalists are Europe's best paid, thanks to a law passed by Mussolini in 1928 to keep the press amiable, a law carefully left on the books when Fascism was replaced.

Losing Circulation

But dailies are losing circulation (from 15 to 23 per cent) as their price rises. This, combined with increased newspaper and labor costs, squeezes their numbers steadily. Il Corriere della Sera of Milan, perhaps Italy's most famous journal, is expected to lose nine billion lire (\$12.3 million) in 1974.

What conclusions can be drawn? First, daily papers have not met the test of efficiency in a time of economic trouble. Second, they generally adhere to antiquated methods of production and don't hold their own against other media in attracting public interest.

Third, as they discover to their own discontent, there are probably still too many of them in a world now accustomed to television, radio and widely circulated news magazines.

On the whole, one sadly suspects, many dailies in the free world are becoming unwieldy outmoded dinosaurs in a jungle of carnivores from other media.

Israel's Samson Complex

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—Israel has just quietly been described as a country with a "Samson complex"—after the desert fortress of a small knot of Jewish warriors killed each other rather than surrender to the Romans.

But a more apt—though pleasant—analogy these days is the Samson complex. For like biblical figure unable to use strength constructively, the Israelis are prepared to pull the whole temple rather than quietly to the slow death it now see being prepared.

The Israelis believe they now in a very strong position. They are confident that the material losses suffered in the October war have been made up.

A good relation has been tabulated with the Penia through Defense Secretary Ya Schlessinger. The sentiment in Israel of last week has been adjudged nearly perfect. The coolest military heads in Israel could easily score a smashing triumph over Egypt and Syria.

Restraint

The Israelis have so far refrained from striking because of Mr. Kissinger. The feeling here is that a diplomatic settlement could achieve far more enduring security than the most glitzy military success. But now Israel sees Mr. Kissinger's effort running into the ground.

The basic Kissinger plan for a step-by-step approach to settlement built around Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Desert in exchange for Egyptian actions by Egypt—such as opening the Suez Canal—gave hostages to peace. President Anwar Sadat did want to make a separate peace. It was arranged that some of Arab state would move in tandem with Egypt at every stage.

In the first stage of negotiations Syria was the Egyptian partner in exchange for disengagement of Israeli troops from the Golan Heights to Syria.

The second step was to take further progress with Israel in Sinai and opening of the Suez Canal. The third step was to pull back from parts of Jordan west of the Jordan River. The prospect has been destroyed: the recognition of Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization as the spokesmen of all Palestinian Arabs.

King Hussein can no longer negotiate for the Palestinians the West Bank of the Jordan and for the time being he is not of the game. The Israelis do not negotiate with Arafat because his basic demand for a secular democratic state in what used to be Palestine would mean the end of the Jewish state. Egypt has been left alone as the willing Arab participant in step-by-step process.

The Israelis believe the negotiation the deliberate work of the Arab states—Arafat and the PLO—wanted a piece of the action. Syrians who want to get more territory quickly, and Russians who want to prevent settlement in the Near East.

The next Russian step, the Israelis believe, is a major campaign to force them to negotiate with Arafat. They expect military pressure from Syria and support by the Palestinian command. The threat of an oil embargo—maybe even some American officials—will press for a deal between Israel and Arafat.

Reluctance

Cairo, in these conditions, is extremely reluctant to negotiate independently with Israel. The more so as coming visit of the Soviet Les Leonid Brezhnev, in January holds out the promise of the thing the Egyptians cannot from the United States—the modern offensive weapons.

The Israelis see an out chance that the United States might initiate by pressuring Russia to apply détente to the Near East. If Moscow is induced to rein in the Syrians, and the Syrians, then negotiations with Egypt could forward.

But hopes are not high in the guess is that the present situation to build relations particularly on the Syrian front. If so, the prospect for a breakthrough of war is far more than suggested by the Israeli pronouncement put out in Washington before Mr. Ford and Kissinger flew off to the East.

Pressure on Turkey Seen

Caramanlis Is Said to Expect 'Positive' U.S. Cyprus Steps

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Nov. 22 (UPI).—President Constantine Caramanlis was expected by close associates to be making "positive" U.S. steps to solve the Cyprus problem. The president suggested that the U.S. initiative will define the course of Greek-Turkish relations, including the status of U.S. air and naval bases here.

Caramanlis, who won a careful mandate in Sunday's general elections, expects Washington to pressure Turkey for "substantial concessions" toward a Cyprus settlement acceptable to the Greek community on the island.

Meanwhile, the Greek government is conducting a study of all American and NATO facilities in Greece in an effort to reassess, as sources put it, whether their continued operation serves Greek interests.

We have demonstrated that Greece is firmly in the Western camp," an official said yesterday, referring to Sunday's election.

Mr. Caramanlis's conservative New Democracy party won an overwhelming 54.5 percent of the vote. He added: "It is up to the alliance to show what they can do for us."

Pulled Out of NATO

Mr. Caramanlis ordered Greece's hasty withdrawal from NATO months ago but the decision had little practical impact on American military facilities here.

He did not make any decisions on NATO and the U.S. bases before the question of Cyprus is resolved. Such remarks indicate that Mr. Caramanlis hopes that, to win a favorable decision about the bases,

Archbishop Lists Peace Terms in London Talks

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Archbishop Makarios, preparing to return in the first week in December to his presidential role in Cyprus, today set forth 10 conditions for peace on the island.

Emerging from a 90-minute meeting with British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, he said: "Greek Cypriots will not accept any solution which would prevent the return of the refugees to their homes in Turkish-held territory or which would involve a compulsory redistribution of population."

Archbishop Makarios's demands appeared certain to complicate slow-moving negotiations between leaders of the island's Greek and Turkish communities to solve some of the humanitarian consequences of the Turkish invasion last summer.

Some Turkish authorities have urged partition of Cyprus to separate the communities.

British MP Vanishes, Believed Drowned

MIAMI BEACH, Nov. 22 (AP).—A member of the British Parliament vanished after telling friends he was going swimming and is feared drowned, police said yesterday.

John Thomson Stonehouse, 49, a labor member of Parliament since 1957, was wearing trunks when he disappeared from the beach in front of a local hotel. Wednesday, officers said. Mr. Stonehouse is a member of the Privy Council, which meets to issue proclamations at the accession of a new sovereign or when a reigning sovereign announces an intention to marry.

Urged by U.S. Envoy in Athens

Kissinger Said to Have Barred Use of Fleet to Stop Turks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was asked to consider using the U.S. Navy to forcibly prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus last summer, U.S. officials say.

According to their account, Henry Tasca, the U.S. Ambassador to Greece at the time, made the suggestion when it was suggested the Turkish fleet would be sent to Cyprus.

"It would be too strong to say that Tasca recommended use of the Sixth Fleet to intercept the Turkish forces, an American source said.

Washington and other Western capitals will exert pressure on Ankara.

It is thought that a successful resolution of the problem would enable Athens to reintegrate its military forces into NATO.

However, Mr. Caramanlis has repeatedly said that the Cyprus problem should be resolved by Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. There is a clear impression here that he would like to distance himself from what has to be an unpopular final solution.

Western diplomats point out that among the Greeks there is no unified view about how to approach the issue. Acting Cyprus President Glafos Clerides's statements differ substantially from those of the ousted President, Archbishop Makarios. The position of Athens is not clear.

Although well-informed diplomatic sources say that the Greeks would agree to a formula, that would divide Cyprus into separate areas, some administered by Greek Cypriots and others by Turkish Cypriots.

Return of Refugees

But the Greeks are said to be insisting on the return of refugees to their homes and the establishment of a central government with clearly defined authority.

If Washington takes a diplomatic initiative and secures some tangible concessions from Ankara, it is thought that Athens would have to pressure Archbishop Makarios—who is expected in Athens next month—telling him to modify his intransigent position.

U.S. diplomats here, who until recently argued vigorously that U.S. bases in Greece were essential to Western security in the eastern Mediterranean, are now telling American journalists that these facilities are not important. This argument is viewed as a bargaining position in advance of the expected negotiations about U.S. bases.

Cambodian Premier, General Voice Hope, Not Confidence

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The Cambodian government, weary from its nearly five-year war with Communist-led insurgents, yesterday expressed hope—but not confidence—in its ability to survive in the coming months.

At a news conference, Premier Long Boret and the armed forces commander, Lt. Gen. Sotheara

Europe Is Asked To Accept Freed Chile Prisoners

SANTIAGO, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Britain, France, West Germany and the Scandinavian countries have been asked to accept a quota of political prisoners who are expected to be freed from Chilean jails soon, refugee organization sources said here yesterday.

The sources said Belgium and the Netherlands agreed to take 150 between them following an announcement by the military junta on Nov. 19 that the first of a group of prisoners, which could eventually total 1,000, was about to be released.

Most of the prisoners have been detained since the military overthrew the leftist government of the late president Salvador Allende on Sept. 11 last year.

Similar denials were made by U.S. officials, who also reacted strongly against reports that Mr. Kissinger had approved the coup that overthrew Archbishop Makarios as President of Cyprus.

"That is just flat-out wrong," an official said.

Archbishop Makarios was ousted by military elements under the direction of Greek Army officers whom he had tried to expel from the Cypriot National Guard.

Mr. Tasca's option was similar to a tactic used in 1964 by then-president Lyndon Johnson to stop a Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Turkey already had launched its forces when Johnson sent a note threatening the use of the Sixth Fleet to stop the invasion. In an act that humiliated the Turks, Turkish leaders gave in and ordered their navy to return to port.

A U.S. source suggested that Mr. Kissinger did not fully trust recommendations by Mr. Tasca, who was felt to have been too closely aligned to the Greek military junta in power at that time.



Anatoly Karpov

Karpov Wins Chess Series

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Soviet chess prodigy Anatoly Karpov defeated veteran Viktor Korchnoi in a marathon elimination match tonight, becoming American Bobby Fischer's official challenger for the world chess crown.

Mr. Karpov won by drawing the 24th game of the series, leaving a final score of 3-2 in Mr. Karpov's favor.

Mr. Karpov and Mr. Korchnoi agreed to a draw on the 25th move after four hours of play.

In Rio de Janeiro, meanwhile, 22-year-old Brazilian grandmaster Henrique Mecking said Mr. Fischer had agreed to defend his title against Mr. Mecking under Mr. Fischer's own rules.

He said the time, place and purse had not yet been decided.

Italy, Ireland Pressured on Paris Parley

French Say Two Will Attend, Both Deny It

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (UPI).—France applied diplomatic pressure on Italy and Ireland today to force them to attend a European summit meeting in Paris next month.

The pressure took the form of an announcement by the French government spokesman that all nine European Common Market nations—including Italy and Ireland—had agreed to attend the French-sponsored meeting of prime ministers Dec. 9-10. Italian and Irish officials denied they would attend, unless the seven others agree in advance to a detailed plan to aid their poorest regions.

France's announcement put Rome and Dublin on the spot. But their spokesmen confirmed yesterday that both nations were waiting at least until Monday, when foreign ministers of the Nine meet here to debate the issue, before making up their minds.

Risks Are High

The diplomats said the risks are high because the French announcement might make the Irish and Italian officials feel they would be forced to attend, thus torpedoing the summit meeting.

But France appeared to feel the risk was justified because the stakes also are high. These stakes, the diplomats said, are no less than the political weight which French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will carry into his meeting with British Prime Minister Edward Heath after the European summit session.

Mr. Giscard has sponsored the summit idea against considerable opposition from most of the other Common Market nations. If it were to fall through now, the result would be a humiliation for the French President on the eve of his meeting with Mr. Ford.

France was understood to be confident that Italy and Ireland, faced with this alternative, will give in Monday. Government officials in Paris had said that the foreign ministers will announce Monday that the Dec. 9-10 date is set.

John Gambling, New York Radio Personality, Dies

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—John B. Gambling, 77, a pioneer of early-morning chatter-type radio, died yesterday at his home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Gambling was widely known as the "human alarm clock," a play on words based on his program, "Gambling's Musical Clock," which began in 1948 and moved to the 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. slot in 1958.

Mr. Gambling marked his 30th year on the job with a party in Madison Square Garden, no fewer than 27,000 followers of his five-day, 45-minute program showed up to wish him well.

Another program, "Rambling With Gambling," was begun in an afternoon time slot on the station in 1962 and was moved in 1968 to the 5 a.m. to 6 a.m. slot.

Mr. Gambling was a former State Department official who shared the Bancroft Prize for History in 1954, died of lung cancer at his Washington home on Wednesday.

Mr. Gleason shared the prize with William Langer for the book, "The Unbroken Wreath," the second volume of "The World Crisis and American Foreign Policy."

Mr. Gleason served as deputy executive secretary of the National Security Council under Presidents Truman and Eisenhower. He also had been cultural attaché at the American Embassy in London in 1959-61.

Frank Martin

NAARDEN, the Netherlands, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Swiss composer Frank Martin, 84, died here yesterday.

Mr. Martin, who was born in Geneva in 1890, settled in the Netherlands in 1948. His best-known compositions include the Petite Symphonie Concertante for harpsichord, harp, piano and strings and the Passion oratorio "Golgotha."



TERRORIST VICTIM—Argentine Army Commander-in-Chief Gen. Leandro Anaya (center) holding hand of Robert Ibarzabal, 11, at funeral services in Buenos Aires on Thursday for the child's father, Lt. Col. Jorge Ibarzabal, who was killed after being held by terrorists for 10 months.

4 Slain, 50 Held in Argentina In Drive Against Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (AP).—Argentine police and army units yesterday killed four and captured about 50 suspected terrorists and confiscated an arsenal of stolen firearms in a series of operations, police reported.

Police searches and raids and gunbattles between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in that industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army. Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail political terrorism that has taken more than 150 lives since July 1, when Isabel Peron succeeded to the presidency on the death of her husband.

Police searches and raids and gunbattles between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in that industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army. Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail political terrorism that has taken more than 150 lives since July 1, when Isabel Peron succeeded to the presidency on the death of her husband.

Police searches and raids and gunbattles between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in that industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army. Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail political terrorism that has taken more than 150 lives since July 1, when Isabel Peron succeeded to the presidency on the death of her husband.

Police searches and raids and gunbattles between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in that industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army. Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail political terrorism that has taken more than 150 lives since July 1, when Isabel Peron succeeded to the presidency on the death of her husband.

Police searches and raids and gunbattles between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in that industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

The developments in Cordoba were directed against the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army. Federal and provincial police are under orders to curtail political terrorism that has taken more than 150 lives since July 1, when Isabel Peron succeeded to the presidency on the death of her husband.

Police searches and raids and gunbattles between officers and extremists were reported in five provinces and near Buenos Aires. In the capital, a policeman was shot and wounded when he tried to stop four suspects. But he returned the gunfire and killed all four, authorities said. The men were not identified.

Hector Garcia Rey, the chief of police in Cordoba, where four alleged terrorists were killed Wednesday, called the anti-terrorist drive a "harsh blow against guerrillas." Much of yesterday's action took place in that industrial city, 450 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

Flaps Suspected as Cause Of Airliner Crash in Kenya

COLOGNE, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Lufthansa, the West German airline, said today that the wing flaps of its Boeing 747 which crashed Wednesday near Nairobi were apparently not in proper position.

The crash of the Boeing 747 killed 59 of the 157 passengers and crew members aboard. Nine-ty-eight persons managed to escape before the \$25-million jet exploded. A Lufthansa spokesman said, on the basis of preliminary investigations, that the wing flaps on the leading edges were found to be completely retracted into the wings at the time of the crash.

"This would explain that the plane could lift off the ground after normal acceleration but was not completely capable of becoming airborne because of too little lift," the spokesman said. He said that he had no immediate explanation for the flaps' apparently improper positioning.

\$2.2 Million Loot Found in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP).—The FBI has disclosed that about \$2.2 million of the \$4.3 million stolen Oct. 20 in the largest cash burglary in U.S. history has been found under fresh cement in a West Side basement.

Federal and local officials said last night the money was found in the basement of a bungalow buried in a seven-foot hole. The house belonged to Dorothy Marrera, the grandmother of one of the six men charged in connection with the robbery. Her grandson, Ralph Marrera, was the guard on duty at the Purocor Security, Inc., vault the night the money was taken.

Authorities believe a large part of the balance still missing may be in banks in the Bahamas, where two of those charged were arrested. The banks of the Bahamas, which operate under rules of secrecy, have refused to divulge how much was deposited by the men arrested.

It cannot be told. Only experienced. For Tia Maria, the unique coffee liqueur, is distilled according to a secret recipe 200 years old. Open a bottle and pour yourself (and your partner) a glass. Together you'll discover a luscious new world, secretly sensuous, dark and mysterious. You may never find out why—only wow!

Tia Maria... coffee and WOW!

The secret of Tia Maria.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

CENTRE MEDITERRANEE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES
06320-CAP D'AIL, French Riviera, near NICE and MONACO

IN THE ABSENCE OF MAIL SERVICE, the Center informs you that all the arrangements for housing have been assured for all persons who are going to arrive today, Saturday, November 23, and the following days for the French Language and Civilization courses in the month of December.

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?
You can do it in 4 or 8 weeks on the French Riviera.

TRUE SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French speaking environment with specially trained teachers using the proven Institut de Français audio-visual methods and techniques. COURSE INCLUDES INTENSIVE CLASS work, LANGUAGE LAB, discussion-lunch, simulation sessions, film/debate, practice sessions, excursions, LODGING and MEALS included in tuition. Next 4-week course starts November 25, January 4 and all year. For beginners, intermediate or advanced, and all ages. Because of French postal strike, classes write to: MARJORIE POWER, E-33, Flat 7, 125 Park Road, London NW8 or telephone. INSTITUTE DE FRANCAIS 23 Ave. Gen. Leclerc, 66 Villers-les-Normans. Tel: (93) 80.6.61 and 80.8.44.

SWITZERLAND

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL TASIS
Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

GRADES 7 THRU 12

Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Counselors correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.

Write: Director of Admissions—TASIS 6526 Montagnola-Lugano Tel: Lugano 2 89 04

Florence Italy

Fleming College

American liberal arts college. Freshman-sophomore A.A. degree program. Pre-College Year or College Year Abroad. Small classes. Research trips, a two-week stay in European homes and courses correlated European travel. Course areas include International Studies, Humanities, Languages, Fine and Studio Arts and Performing Theatre.

Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College CH 6526 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland, Tel: 2 89 04

GREAT BRITAIN

RICHMOND COLLEGE LONDON

Founded 1813. A constituent college of London University until 1972. Now a private co-educational Liberal Arts College with a U.S. curriculum.

- * Splendid residential campus in Richmond, about 30 minutes from central London.
- * 300 students in residence.
- * A.A. degree and U.S. transfer credit.
- * Highly qualified Anglo-American faculty
- * Wide range of courses in Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences, Language, Performing Arts and Business.

Write or telephone: Dr. Rowlands, Director of Admissions, 37, Queen's Gate, London SW7 5HE, England. Tel: 61-341-6767.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE
BRITISH CAMPUS ARUNDEL, SUSSEX

SPRING TERM - FEBRUARY ADMISSION

Inquiries welcome from visiting students, transfer students and freshmen. U.S. Liberal Arts B.A. degree program. Fully accredited Anglo-American faculty. International students. Residential, rural campus 1 1/2 hours from London on the south coast. Major programs include:

- BRITISH STUDIES
- EUROPEAN STUDIES
- FINE ARTS
- ECOLOGY

For complete prospectus please write: Director of Admissions, New England College-British Campus, (Box 2), Arundel, Sussex, England. Tel: 0963-382203.

On Saturday November 30, 1974

the International Herald Tribune will publish its 4th annual special feature on

EDUCATION

To place an advertisement, contact: International Herald Tribune, 31 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris, Cedex 08, France. Tel: 225-28-30, Ext. 234.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Holy Communion 9:30 a.m.
Nursery & Sunday School 10:30 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 10:45
Dean Robert G. Oliver
Canon Thomas Wile
Norman French, Director of Music
Episcopate - All warmly welcomed.
22 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

FRANCE-PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
English-Speaking - Inter Denominational.
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Services at 11:00 a.m.
Rev. Dr. J. H. Miller, D.D., Pastor
Minist. Inquiries or Alma Marston
Box 100
85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberstadt an der Heide 23. English Masses in German: Sat. 8:15 a.m.; Sun. 9 a.m. & 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 11:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 6971-5551.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberstadt an der Heide 23. English Masses in German: Sat. 8:15 a.m.; Sun. 9 a.m. & 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt, Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache 11:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 6971-5551.

METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking, 4 Rue Boqueron, Paris-6e Sunday 10:30 a.m. Rev. John Perry.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 R. Auguste-Vaquerot (16e). Tel: 720-23-31. Sun. Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (angl.).

Around the European Galleries

Rome

Giulio Turcato, Retrospective, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Via Nazionale, to Dec. 31.

Turcato is a poetic wanderer in strange countries, penetrating new continents of paint, texture or shape, overturning old values. For him there are no blind alleys, no ugliness, no painterly means or pigment without merit. Through all the transfigurations, the painter remains himself, imperturbable, carefree and always curious.

His ease and mastery did not come about without a struggle: This is evident in this retrospective of more than 300 works, sponsored by the Municipal Council of Antiquity, Fine Arts and Culture of Rome. The works span the period from 1940 to the present.

Originally from Venice, Turcato matured in Rome during the war years. His early abstractions of coal mines, of the ruins of the Warsaw ghetto and on other social issues, in contrasts

of light and dark, are relatively impersonal and have much in common with the work of other artists of the period.

Then in the late 1940s, a search evolves: a whole group of canvases patterned with red triangles, dashes and stars are affluted with movement, with dynamics quite close to recent futurism. The paintings become ever more serious, as well as fanciful. From then on they are grouped around a particular enquiry. While becoming progressively richer in content and deeper in color, the paintings consist of fewer and simpler elements.

Finally the shapes and symbols leave the canvas. In the "Chained Liberty" group and the "Oceanica" series of 1973 and 1974, flat forms—perforated, swallowtailed, sinuously curved, painted in prism colors—are sculpture which is outrageously unsculptural. The slender cutout silvers and boards lean, tilt, swarm around the viewer as if they were parts of an underwater palace or forest.

Turcato's work is purposely free of the School-of-Paris notions. His iconoclasm and stance, if it is like anything, resembles that of the New York action painters who, though belonging to a slightly older generation, also shook free of the same constricting traditions, to use funkiness, gaucheness and unattractive colors for the sake of truth. Like them, Turcato is a master precisely because he stopped following the masters.

This neither denies that there is a deep current of wisdom, of civilized understanding of reality behind his painting, nor does it

mean that he betrays his Venetian background, apparent in his use of color.

At the height of his career, Turcato is neither dry nor repetitive. His ease grows ever more seductive. Wicked at times, humorous or devil-may-care, he is never cerebral but intuitive, moving from invention to invention.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Kalnowski, Galerie B, 20 Rue de l'Ecluse, Paris-6, to Nov. 30.

The expressive quality of a material may escape one until one sees it in a specific context. Thus leather remains very much a piece of skin, a fact one may not perceive when it is merely a suitcase, but which becomes apparent in Kalnowski's beautiful and curiously totemic objects made from scuffed and polished bits of leather which, in an earlier life, had been a saddle or a halibut. The forms themselves suggest that something is concealed behind the leather—something alive or with a magical function. His works are very refined, but they deal with an area of sensibility which, happily, has not yet been totally invaded by the "imperialist discourse of the intellect".

L'Estampe Impressionniste, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris-2, to January, 1975.

The prints of the impressionist painters were not too well

known until recently and many pieces were discovered only when sales were held in some of the artists' studios during the twenties. The present exhibition includes 350 items of great variety and interest, including those of the most famous impressionists and lesser artists, who were excellent technicians and whose experimental work and advice were influential. Manet, Whistler, Pissarro, Degas, Mary Cassatt, Renoir et al. and even Dr. Gachet, who worked under the pseudonym of Van Ryssel.

Fernand Léger, Galerie 23, 22 Rue Bonaparte, Paris-6, to Dec. 4.

Typical works by Léger, done between the twenties and the thirties.

James McNeill, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5-7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris-6, to Nov. 30.

This sequence of paintings by James McNeill seems to deal with memory or dreams. Each canvas contains a small central square in which a scene of everyday life is treated in warm, unreal tones and with awkward touches, suggesting the emotion of the remembered moment much more than its precise aspect (a beach by starlight, a couple hastily undressing, a youth showing his drawings to an older man). This scene is to all practical purposes put in quotes by being set in a larger square of subdued tones within a closely restricted scale. The highlights at the edge of the



Part of a Turcato exhibit from the Rome retrospective.

central picture are prolonged in lighter vertical or horizontal stripes that bar their setting. The outer edge is a narrow painted stripe that serves as a frame. In a couple of paintings the central square is larger and some object within it will intrude upon the darker, outer square. This presentation allows a curious distanciation from the subject, and at the same time a more intimate perception of its content.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 22 (IHT).—Alas, another young British playwright bites the dust this week. One by one the young braves of fringe theater are trying to write ambitious full-length works and botching the attempt. More and more, the talents thrown up by the new and restless theater groups are proving inadequate to the tasks they set themselves. The latest disappointment is Snoo Wilson's muddled and tentative "The Beast," being presented by the Royal Shakespeare Company at The Place.

The play is loosely based on the life of Aleister Crowley, the magician and minor poet who revealed in the title of "the wickedest man in the world," although he did little to justify such acclaim. Crowley outlived his reputation, dying at the age of 72 in the last 10 years, along with the growing interest in the occult and various forms of debased mysticism. Seven years ago, for instance, the Beatles put him next to Mae West in the group portrait that decorated the LP "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band."

Mr. Wilson has chosen to present Crowley's life and obsessions, particularly with what he called "sex magic," in the vaudeville style so favored by so many young writers. The opening, indeed, recalled nothing so much as Low Moan Spectacular's recent burlesque of Bulldog Drummond, with Richard Pasco, bounding on in a bald wig and kilt as Crowley,

resembling Ron House's send-up of a Germanic villain who was "the second most dangerous man in Europe." The production relies upon a sniggering humor to make its points, treating Crowley's wretched childhood as a joke and extracting as much fun as possible from such true events as the young Crowley testing the truth of the saying that a cat has nine lives by killing a cat in nine ways.

Mr. Pasco, although looking

rather too clean-cut, gives an impressive performance after this shaky start, as does Rosemary McFale as his shimmering scarlet woman, companion of his sexual rituals. Both are seen by the author as pathetic figures, playing with things they barely understand. It is difficult to

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (IHT).—

This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films: "Lucky Luciano," directed by Francesco Rosi, focuses on the gangster Luciano after his deportation from the United States to his native Italy in 1946 through his death in 1962, but there are numerous flashbacks which A. H. Weller finds confusing. "Most of the cast contributes surface glitz that strains of all concerned for unvarnished realism, but the bad and good guys in 'Lucky Luciano' are rarely better than commonplace figures in a commonplace gangster melodrama." Gian-Maria Volonte plays Luciano in a "properly taut, controlled style."

Red Steiger, however, is disappointing as a hoodlum stool pigeon, as is Edmund O'Brien as a narcotics dealer. The play's construction, too, in flashback with a succession of short scenes, is shapeless and adds to the central confusion. It is said to see such a good actor as Tony Church dressed up as a transvestite policeman for a particular dramatic purpose. Indeed, so many talents used such little effect.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

AREA MANAGER

EASTERN EUROPE

\$30,000

A multinational company in the industrial products field is looking for an area manager, Eastern Europe, to build up and manage a sales organization in this region. Headquarters is Switzerland, and extensive travelling will be required.

The ideal candidate will have wide prior knowledge of Eastern Europe, and a proven record of successful selling there. He should be an excellent negotiator and motivator, between 35 and 45 years of age, he must speak fluent English and German, with other languages an asset, and be a Swiss citizen or hold a valid Swiss work permit.

Qualified executives are invited to write to us, in English, giving all pertinent information, including current position and responsibility and current earnings.

All replies will be handled in strictest confidence, and as a leading firm of management consultants retained to select the executive for this position we undertake not to disclose any information to our client prior to a personal interview, and only with the consent of the respondent.

Write to: Ref. 42, Case Postale 288, 1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland.

EXECUTIVE WANTED

Aggressive and expanding U.S. based international trading company seeks equally aggressive executive to reorganize its European agricultural chemical and fertilizer division. Our highly motivated bi or trilingual executive with in-depth chemical and fertilizer experience will direct the European and North African activities from headquarters located within the E.E.C. This position offers long hours, demanding account contact and development work and a substantial amount of intracompany travel. If you can handle the challenges, send resume in English with earnings history to:

I.R.T.-3, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 10022. Salary commensurate with experience. All replies held in strict confidence.

WANTED:

SLIGHTLY USED EXECUTIVES

Industry's biggest current need is for seasoned, mature executives in their 30s, 40s and 50s. Chusid clients have proven that these are the most productive and rewarding work years of their lives. To learn how "slightly used" executives have renewed their careers, you're invited to meet with one of our professional Career Advisers without cost or obligation. For your personal (confidential) appointment phone or write our nearest office.

We (help) change lives!

FREDERICK

CHUSID
& COMPANY

World's Largest Consultants in Executive Assessment, Development and Career Placement

Offices in major cities worldwide.
PARIS: 15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, Phone: 553-61-64.
LONDON: 35-37 Fitzroy Street, Phone: 01-637-2298/9.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Personnel and Industrial Relations MANAGER

Swiss, law degree, business administration school, fluent in French, English and German, 10 years experience, seeks challenging position.

Please, write to:
Box No. C 78-115668,
Publicitas CH-1211 Geneva 3.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

Results oriented 9 years strong experience in multinational financial management, project control, new ventures, management information systems. Business school graduate, multilingual. Currently Swiss based. Location Switzerland, Gulf States, Far East.

Write: Box 8754, Trielville, 4 Pl. Cirque, CH-1204 Geneva.

U.S. ADMINISTRATOR

Heavy international business experience U.S./Europe with multinational trading companies, sales administration/contracts/traffic / chartering: fluent French, speaks other languages, dynamic, single, free to travel, resident Geneva, valid work permit, willing relocate Brussels, seeks challenging responsible position, salary.

Write: Box 8754, Trielville, 4 Pl. Cirque, CH-1204 Geneva.

Schering Corporation (U.S.A.), worldwide pharmaceutical company, wishes to make the key appointment of

SALES MANAGER - MIDDLE EAST

based at our offices in Beirut. This is an existing position whose present incumbent is moving to a new post within the organization.

The successful candidate will already have a proven record of ability in the field of sales with a knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry and preferably of the Middle East. He will also have experience in the supervision and motivation of a sales force and will now be seeking to develop his career in an expanding organization with international career prospects. Remuneration will be commensurate with the responsibilities and location of the position.

Here is an excellent opportunity for an ambitious person to progress within this growth industry; suitably qualified applicants should write with full career details and present salary to:

Personnel Executive, Essex Chemie A.G., Töpferstrasse 5, 6004 Lucerne, Switzerland.

Manager Manufacturing Accounting

European headquarters based in BRUSSELS of a U.S. Company having manufacturing operations in several countries in Europe has an opening for a who will be responsible for helping our subsidiary companies to establish and maintain effective systems for cost accounting. He will also advise and guide management in the use and interpretation of this function. The manager manufacturing accounting helps installing cost control procedures and provides staff supervision over cost systems and methods; supervises the computation of periodic statements of product costs and prepares appropriate operating reports; follows up expenditures of appropriations and supervises the assembly of data and comparisons of various budget items, interprets cost analysis, audits completed product manufacturing costs of finished products, conducts special cost studies, studies economics for various projects and programs and directs cost investigations, develops and improves methods of calculating and controlling costs.

Qualified candidates will have 5-7 years experience in cost accounting of a manufacturing plant, at least 2 of these years should have been in a supervisory capacity; thorough knowledge of cost accounting principles, procedures and systems; good working knowledge of the manufacturing operations and durable products manufactured; a bachelor's degree in accounting or the equivalent knowledge gained through experience at the international level.

If you meet the above requirements and desire both a challenging and rewarding career with increasing management participation, please submit your resume including salary history to:

UNIVERSAL MEDIA, 122 Champs de la Balle, B-1050 Brussels, which will forward, and modify the Reference INT/29 on the envelope.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING / PR SPECIALIST

(32), female, top-level experience in advertising, sales promotion, public and trade relations with leading international companies. Completely bilingual in English/French/German (mother tongue).

Looking for: challenging growth position in the international field with strong marketing or PR flavor, preferably Brussels area.

Please, write to: Box 350, IRT, 6 Frankfurt/M., G. Eschenheimer Str. 45, Germany.

MERCHANT BANKER

MIDDLE EAST ASSIGNMENT

An experienced Banker with a proven track record in Business Development is required by the Merchant Banking subsidiary of American Express Company for an assignment as Representative in a Middle East oil producing Country.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and background. Generous post allowance and benefits. Over the intermediate to long term, compensation will be geared to performance. Languages required are English and preferably some Arabic.

Please reply to:

Jack H. Eady, Managing Director, AMEX INTERNATIONAL LTD., 82 Cannon Street, London EC4A 3EX, or: Gilbert H. Gargour, Managing Director, AMERICAN EXPRESS MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, P.O. Box 155,168, 102c Gaffar Centre, Beirut, Lebanon.

An Immediate Opening Exists for a Multi-Lingual EUROPEAN SERVICE MANAGER

Grove Manufacturing Company, a Multi-National Company with sales approaching \$200,000,000.00, has an immediate opportunity for an experienced Service Manager to be based in Paris to supervise field service representatives serving Europe, United Kingdom, Middle East and Africa. Must be willing to travel up to 50%. Background should include sound technical education, substantial technical and manual skills and heavy experience in factory/distributor relations in heavy construction equipment, preferably in hydraulic cranes. Through his field service organization the successful applicant will assist distributors with maintenance and repair, training of service people and in all general areas of customer relations. Requires fluency in English and French. Knowledge of Spanish and/or German would be a plus.

Excellent salary and fringe benefits and growth opportunities with the world's foremost producer of mobile hydraulic cranes.

Send full resume in confidence to: GROVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY c/o Employee Relations Department SHADY GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA 17256 U.S.A.

American Hospital Supply, leading international manufacturers and distributors of Health Products and Services offer challenging position to

MARKETING REPRESENTATIVE

for their Edwards Laboratories Division concerned with designing and manufacturing implants such as artificial heart valves, catheters, cardiac output computers and other biomedical devices.

Our representative will be based in the Middle East and work out of Tehran with the target of promoting these products with dealers while performing direct sales to medical specialists concerned with this product line. His job will consist in opening up a new area for our products by locating and identifying future outlets and follow up with appropriate support and training. The job obviously requires a highly dynamic go-getter capable of high rate performance under challenging conditions. We actually need an approximately 30-year-old representative with 2 or 3 years medical (preferred) and/or business administration university training. He must like the selling game and have a past record of 2 to 5 years successful performance in the medical or related sales field. Applicants should be European or U.S. nationals. The candidate chosen will find that excellent performance on the job will get him rather quickly to executive level (country manager). Considering the high standards requested, we are quite prepared to offer excellent salary terms and numerous fringe benefits such as moving expenses paid for by the company, etc.

Please forward applications with curriculum and all other useful particulars to: A.H.S. - DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL - EUROPE 30 Chaussée de Zellik, 1080 Brussels, Belgium.

Making contact with other Executives in Europe

It can be difficult to make the right contact for a new job in Europe! We cannot guarantee results. We can guarantee, however, that an executive available advertisement will put you in contact with another executive. Executive level international people.

25% of our business readers are at the executive level ("Executive" 1974 readership survey). Contact our office in your country (listed in Classified Advertisements on back page) or write to:

Mr. Max VERBENO, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de la Harpe, 75001 Paris, Cedex 05.

From 'David to Delacroix' Now in Paris

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (UPI)—The "David to Delacroix" exhibition, that opened at the Grand Palais, is, despite a period which, somebody once remarked, had a taste, most of it had, but if you can put up with overacting, you will be rewarded by a number of excellent paintings and by a chance to over the mind of a society went through some major changes between 1774 when Louis XVI became king of France and 1830 when Charles X was toppled from the throne. During the intervening years there had been revolution, a consulate, an empire and a return to monarchy, embled 306 paintings by 115 artists, the exhibition is well served, well and pleasantly unentertaining, informative, often attractive.

It represents a page in art history whose aesthetic criteria sensibility are often strange and sometimes hilariously remote from our own. The extreme severity of the show is apparent in the fact that almost every painting shown invites some kind of commentary and that it is not easy to speak briefly and generally about the exhibition as a whole.

The Age

Generally, nonetheless, one can say that it represents an age in which painters had an excellent mastery of their craft, and produced works that too often mannered, pretentious, artificial. There are all the plagues of sentimentalities, edifying moralities, and as of propaganda as well as number of charming pictures, portraits, landscapes (Vernet, Robert, Goussier, Michel, and others) and various scenes of daily life (from Agostini to Delacroix). What one may wonder, made the works of painters of that age so pretentious to an unusual degree? To a certain extent, I suspect, it was a matter of status. The Royal Academy, created by a monarchy to break the monopoly of the medieval Guild of St.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The third Rencontres Internationales de Musique Contemporaine at Metz is taking place from Nov. 24, with particular emphasis on the works of Luciano Berio. Also to be heard are works by Boulez, Stockhausen, Kagel, John Banquart and Michel Deluc. Among the performers included are the Orchestre Symphonique ORTF-Alsace under the baton of Tachnik, the Group of Cologne, the Ensemble Radio Orchestra under Hans Zender.

Setie's "Socrate" and Gian Carlo Menotti's "The Medium" will be given as a double-bill on Nov. 24 at the Grand Théâtre in Nancy. Louis Ducreux II stages the Setie one-act, with a cast including Jacques Lasser, José Deny and Jean Lasser, and Menotti will stage his own work, with Denise Schary in the title part. Richard Green will conduct both.

Menotti's "The Abduction from the Seraglio" will be given at the Grand Théâtre in Nancy on Nov. 25. It is a production staged by Michael Geliot and designed by Serge Maczoff. Bernard Zeller will conduct a cast headed by Edda Moser, Eike Scharrer, Peter Hofweg and Gerhard Unger.

Prokofiev's ballet "Cinderella" will be the first dance production of the season by the company of the Opéra du Rhin, with choreography by Peter Van Dijk and under the musical direction of Alain Lombard. Jean-Yves Lemaire is responsible for the sets and costumes. Seven performances will be given in Strasbourg from Dec. 6 to 31, two in Mainz Dec. 14 and 15, and five in Mulhouse between Dec. 30 and 31.

Concertos for one, two and three pianos by Beethoven (Nov. 23) and Mozart (Nov. 30) will be performed by Nicole Beyerle, and Heideclaus and Noel Lee, with the Paul Kuentz Orchestra, at the Salle Gaveau in Paris. The concert two-piano work also will be on the program at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées Dec. 6 and 7, with the ORTF Chamber Orchestra. Gilels will also play in a concerto in B flat (K. 595) in the all-Mozart program.

The violinist Christian Ferras and the pianist Pierre Barbizet will celebrate the 25th anniversary of their existence as a duo in a recital Nov. 25 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris, with a program of Beethoven's "Spring," Brahms's D minor and the Franck sonatas.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Seeking book publisher seeks manuscripts all types: fiction non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New York returned Send for free booklet: 3 VANTAGE PR. 5107 31 St. New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.



"Liberty Leading the People," by Delacroix, included in the Paris exhibition.

Luke, was itself a well structured administration, and any artist who made his way into it had his future assured, and a social status that was considered enviable. Ever since the Renaissance, artists had been struggling for status—hence Leonardo's famous, and much misconstrued saying that art was "cosa mental," a matter of the mind. But access to the academy hinged upon the acceptance by the jury of a "masterpiece." And a masterpiece had to satisfy not only technical and stylistic criteria—it had to convey some sort of moral lesson. What makes many of these artists so dreary is that they were rather second-rate moralists.

Hardly ever, I suspect, does a politician get out of bed saying "I am going to make a monumental statement today—what will it be?" He makes the statements that his policy and circumstances require, and they may occasionally turn out to be momentous. The artist's problem, in the academic system, was that he was faced with irrelevant demands that he produce something meaningful, perhaps sublime, in any case edifying. And these demands he fully accepted. He wanted to produce "momentous" paintings that satisfied such criteria of elevation—illustrating noble conduct, deeds of heroism and the like.

David View

David, the very model of a stoic, moralizing classicist, was against the academy, not because he felt its criteria were wrong, but because in his opinion they were not being properly applied to his candidacy for the Prix de Rome. He was three times rejected. His "Death of Socrates" is a typical work of that period and well illustrates the problem of virtue that so preoccupied that society. In a Christian society, the problem of virtue and sin, of good and evil was given a dynamic, dialectical formulation that did not eliminate the contradictions within the individual himself. In the more skeptical age of enlightenment Rousseau did eliminate the contradiction by declaring man basically good and society the corrupter. This belief generated a rather pervasive, sentimental bad faith (e.g. Dr. Goebbels loved dogs).

To us, today, pure virtue is never credible. It must be fueled by a darker passion that introduces a contradictory element into the situation and gives it a broader and more human dimension. Socrates has been made into a pedantic bore—even by Rossellini in his film—because one has forgotten the dangerous,

ironic playfulness which, bidding the highest possible stakes, injected a terrible spice into the Socratic logic. Delacroix, in his allegorical "Liberty Leading the People," avoids this pitfall because his subject is enthusiasm rather than Good vs. Evil. David himself does so in his "Marat Assassinated" (unfortunately not shown here) because the artist's own conviction is so powerful that he sets aside all rhetorical devices to produce what is probably his best painting.

It is a modern work—or at least we can construe it as such, because the dated philosophy of the period does not intrude.

Ingres, with his bizarre talent that was once described as "a Chinaman lost in Athens," was a remarkable propagandist. At 26 he painted the imposing imperial portrait of Bonaparte—a sort of Jupiter enthroned. His "François I at Leonardo's deathbed," which was done after the restoration of the monarchy, is a striking example of this artist's trusted sentimentality.

Other Landmarks

Some works by less famous artists are also landmarks of sorts. Thus Girodet's "French Heroes" showing Hoche, Marceau, Kléber and other heroes of the revolution being received in the hereafter by a host of spirits led by Océan. This strange, turbulent painting is perhaps the best expression of the phantasmagoria underlying the revolutionary adventure, which raised such wild hopes and enthusiasm because it was felt to be the herald of utopia. In this painting phantasmagoria and reality walk hand in hand in an exhilarating, rococo composition that is both ridiculous and admirable.

Gudin was a pupil of Girodet's and his "Bravery of Captain Desse" is another original work of vigorous romantic quality showing two ships floundering in a storm of titanic proportions. The treatment is unusual, and though it is definitely a narrative painting, its novel conception goes beyond mere narrative. A portrait of unusual historical interest is that of Robespierre by Labille-Guyard. The brilliant revolutionary is shown at the age of 33, with the sort of magnetic and dangerous charm that emanates from the youthful "Citizen Kane." Some of the man's charm is obviously directed at Adelaide Labille-Guyard herself—quite understandable when one has seen her self-portrait. This in itself is an unusual touch. Use also a portrait of Count de Vau-dreuil by Marie-Louise-Elisabeth

Vigée-Lebrun, another beauty! and gives us an entirely different perception of the person, as well as a hint that male artists tend to see the tragedy of life in other men and its immensity in women, whereas a woman artist will show this active humanity in her male subjects.

The scale and complexity of the exhibition does not allow one to go into many of its important aspects. I have mentioned the period's classicism but not its romanticism, which is quite as important. The origins of "bad taste" would also bear examination in such a context—what social and aesthetic criteria underlie it, and why the period dealt with here, which was so concerned with good taste, should so often strike us today as unexciting and a very fountain-head of "bad taste."

The exhibition will be on view in Paris until Feb. 3. From March 10 to May 4, it will be at the Detroit Institute of Arts, going on to the Metropolitan Museum in New York from June 12 to Sept. 7.

The Return to Realistic Auction Prices

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 22 (UPI)—The ups and downs continue at the Hôtel Drouot with price levels 30 per cent lower than they were last spring.

There were two important price takers this week. The first came when the finest and rarest ancient Chinese bronze vase to be seen at a French auction since World War II was sold.

The Shang vase (36.5 centimeters high) is, according to the catalogue, one of about 10 specimens in the world. There are, in fact, fewer comparable pieces of similar shape and decoration. Moreover, the seller had set no reserve price. When seen last season by Julian Thompson, Sotheby's director of Chinese art, its value was estimated at \$20,000. Shortly after, French expert Guy Fortier valued it at \$20,000 francs, some 10 per cent lower, the difference perhaps reflecting growing pessimism on the art market.

Shortly before the sale, the estimate given by Fortier had dropped to \$15,000-\$20,000 francs. It was knocked down Tuesday at 187,570 francs to an unidentified American buyer.

The vase was the buy of the year. There has not been a piece of this caliber on the open market for 30 years.

Manuscripts

It was interesting to observe a mixed trend in a second sale which included fine Western manuscripts. One was a breviary from Cologne—more precisely the Abbey of Saint Andreas—illuminated in the second quarter of the 14th century with 85 initials

and margin decorations. It was part of a work of which the other fragment is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, England. Only four other manuscripts from this atelier are known, according to expert Claude Guerin. The price, 110,000 francs, was considered very good by professionals.

A superb French manuscript of the 16th century, with a rare and important miniature, did not fare so well at 28,570 francs. In terms of art history, the miniature landscape with its receding planes and perspective is a landmark.

After that came two Italian manuscripts which had to be bought in. The first one was a Florentine Boccaccio, illuminated about 1470, which made it a rarity in the trade. But the more important of the two was a splendid manuscript copied at Cremona in 1486, it had been commissioned by Desiderius Erasmus, whose name appears in other works, and had a magnificent 18th-century binding executed for the Duc de la Vallière, one of the most desirable pedigrees for a bibliophile. The 45 compositions, as the expert pointed out, are of outstanding quality. Last year it sold for \$9,500 francs. This year the highest bid was two-thirds of that sum: understandably the work failed to sell.

Contrasting with the uneven results of the manuscripts were the good prices, occasionally even very high prices, fetched by the printed books, mostly on architecture, in the same sale. Among the more spectacular cases was one of the finest books ever printed on architecture, an album of plates engraved in 1804 at the expense of the late 18th, early

19th-century French architect Claude Ledoux. That went up to 59,900 francs. In April, 1972, two volumes containing 300 plates of a comparable illustrated book by Ledoux had sold for 45,570 francs. Monday's price may therefore be considered to be well over the previous level established at auction—assuming that a limited comparison can be of significance.

This perhaps largely reflects the ever-growing interest in the sources of surrealism. The plate in the auction catalogue showed a huge human eye reflecting a neo-classical arena with a beam of light sweeping across the arena—a sort of anticipation of Giorgio

de Chirico's fantastic perspectives. It is typical of Ledoux's visionary plates and appeals to contemporary taste.

Mixed results were also observed at the sale of graphics held Wednesday by Guy Loundmer. This was an unpretentious auction with only a handful of good engravings, quite a large number of lithographs and posters, which had been in high demand last year. Some of the best things—those with a famous name—sold very well.

One of Picasso's most beautiful still-lives of the cubist period, "Compteur" (Fruit Bowl), an etching on copper in Kahnweiler's edition of 100 copies, went up to 16,990 francs—this was a high price. But another superb print, a woodblock of 1901 by Felix Vallotton signed and stamped with the "dry stamp" of the publisher Sagot, was bought by a collector for only 754 francs, less than half its value.

As for minor graphics, so expensive last year, they all took a plunge. On the whole, nothing could be better for buyers than the trend toward more realistic prices—and perhaps nothing could be healthier for the market than this deflationary trend.

\$123,000 for Poe Poem

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—A copy of Edgar Allan Poe's first published poem sold for \$123,000 this week—said to be the highest price ever paid for a single American literary work. The copy of "Tamerlane," published in 1827, was bought on behalf of the Joseph and Helen Regenstein Foundation, which will give it to the Joseph Regenstein Library at the University of Chicago. Only one other copy of the Poe poem remains in private hands.

TRADE MODERN ART FOR ESTATE

Willing to trade quality modern paintings (tax advantage) or with recognized contemporary artist in Europe or America for lakefront estate, Litchfield County, Connecticut, U.S.A., with beautiful and substantial Colonial home. Ten master rooms (7 master bedrooms, 5-1/2 master baths). Property approximately 2-2/4 acres, 324' waterfront on finest lake in Connecticut. Approximately 100 miles from New York City on New York/Connecticut/Massachusetts border.

OWNER PRESENTLY LIVING IN EUROPE.

Please contact: Box No. 31,144, HT, 28 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5BB.

PARIS ANTIQUE DEALERS FAIR

22 NOVEMBER - 2 DECEMBER 1974
PAVILLON SPODEX
BASTILLE PLACE, PARIS 12
OPEN FROM 10 A.M. TO 8 P.M.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY UNTIL 11 P.M.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
any style - design - price level - luxury kits

exhibition

BERNARD GANTNER

"recommended personally by me as an important major artist still unknown-to be discovered as a master"

W. Findlay

oct 18 - nov. 23

2, av. Maignon - Paris 8^e
Tel. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V

SIMBARI - FABIAN MICHEL-HENRY
nov. 6 - dec. 3

Hôtel George V - 225.35.30
31, av. George V - Paris 8^e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

GALERIE LOUISE LEIRIS
47 E. de Montesson, Paris-Se 92-57-38

S.HADENGUE
Paintings 1964-1974
November 12-December 14

Galerie 22
22 Rue Bonaparte, VI - 633.13.77

F. LEGER
EXCEPTIONAL WORKS
Nov. 7-Dec. 5

SAGOT-LE-GARREC
24 Rue du Four, 66 - 238.43.38

HAROLD ALTMAN
Recent engravings
Until 14 December

Galerie Henriette GOMES
6 Rue du Cirque (8e).

G.L. ROUX
Recent Paintings
November 20-December 21

JOHN FEIGHT
American painter of American Scenes
Nov. 12-Nov. 30

GALERIE JEAN CAMION
8 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris-Se.

PARIS

GALERIE ALTMANN CARPENTIER
46 Rue du Bac, 7e - 222-79-53

LEONOR FINI

Recent Works

November 26 - December 27

Galerie Hervé Odebert
31 bis, Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8^e - Tel. 266.92.38

HEAULME

"Depuis Bacon et Balbus, il est rare qu'un peintre ait donné une vision si pénétrante du désespoir, sans les signes extérieurs du désespoir."

Alain Bosquet

14 novembre - 14 décembre

LE POINT CARDINAL
12 Rue de l'Ecluse - Paris-6e

HENRI MICHAUX

Vernissage Tuesday, November 26.

CONTEMPORARY HUMOR
as seen through 200 drawings from the most renowned humorists of the Franco-British press. Nov. 20 - Dec. 10.

46 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris. 278.17.43.

GALERIE M.L.R. GENOT

VIENNA

GALERIE KUNST UND AUTO
At the Marble Hall of the Royal Hotel, Vienna 1140, Kärntner 32.

Reisen, Fuchs, Kova, Baur, Kitzsch, Toksch, Fähring, Balatini
Paintings, drawings, graphics, sculpture, silver relief "Christophorus"

Sterling Silver Relief "Dinner Bell", Dely Salvatore, World edition.

VIENNA - COLOGNE - NEW YORK

GALERIE ARIADNE
Vienna 1, Beethovenstrasse 6 T. 526551.

Cologne 1, Rahmstrasse 3 021-210405.
New York 410 W. Broadway 212/255.66.12.
Baltzer, Bredertwasser, Bräuer, Forst, Schick, Korb, Casella, Rubin, Elmt
Paintings - Drawings - Graphics.
Catalogues on request

ROME
Galleria OBELISCO, Via Giulia 148.
ONE MAN SHOW by FORMASO BINGA.

SCHNEIDER Roma, Mignacchi, 10
Sculptures by MINU TRAFELI.

STOCKHOLM

LILJEVALCHS MUSEUM

MICHELLY

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1974

ESTAVAYER-LE-LAC

GALERIE BUTTI
1470 Estavayer-le-Lac. Tel.: 037/63 24 24 and 63 29 29.

MICHELLY

NOVEMBER 1974

BASEL

GALERIE D'ART MODERNE
MARIE-SUZANNE FEIGEL
PAUL KLEE
WASSILY KANDINSKY

November 30-December 21, 1974
New address:
Belm Goldenen Loewen 13
(St. Albanenstrasse)
CH-4052 BASEL. Tel.: 25 93 40.
OPEN: Monday-Friday 2-6 p.m.
Saturday 10-12 a.m. and
on agreement.

LAUSANNE

GALERIE PLANQUE
1, Escaliers de Bâle
(near "Groupe d'Or")
Lausanne - 021/23 69 54

BRAM VAN VELDE
Lithographs
Nov. 14 - Dec. 20

MADRID

ferarte

—1974—				—1974—				—1974—			
Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	High	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	High	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	High
Div in \$			Low	Div in \$			Low	Div in \$			Low
P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. close	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. close	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. close

- (Continued on Page 10.)

To Avert World Economic Crisis

Germans Call for Urgent Action

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Nov. 22.—Five senior German economic experts today called for a "worldwide economic crisis" but that urgent measures necessary to avoid a world economic crisis.

K. Budget Action Expected to Worsen Ailing Economy

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ).—The economy is worsening, a recent report of economists strongly indicates the situation will deteriorate further unless any possible improvement is achieved.

Dollar Falls in Europe

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ).—The dollar ended a turbulent day on European currency markets by dropping today.

The dollar closed at 2.48 marks in Frankfurt, down from 2.5280 yesterday and a little below its level of 2.4980 a week earlier.

Zurich, the dollar finished 1.76 Swiss francs, down more than the mark from 1.82 yesterday but still above its 1.8255 level.

The pound was quoted at 233.30 up slightly from 232.301 yesterday and 231.83 a week later.

In France, the dollar was about unchanged in Paris. It was 4.685 francs today, down from 4.6875 yesterday but up from 4.6825 a week earlier.

Synthetic Paper Pulp Made by Montedison

MILAN, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ).—Montedison announced today that it has developed a synthetic additive to wood pulp that can be used to make paper.

The additive, a polyolefin, can be mixed with natural cellulose.

The pulp can be used in all types of papermaking machinery, the company said, and there is substantial saving in wood.

case unemployment in the industrialized world.

The five experts, headed by Prof. Norbert Klotz of Tübingen University, presented their analysis of economic trends and development in a detailed brief 500 pages long to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Basically intended as a guide for West-German economic policy, it recommended the government continue its stability program and did not rule out a further revaluation of the mark, despite growing concern here over unemployment and recessionary trends.

They accused the oil-producing nations of breaking the rules of the world economy and bringing the weaker industrial nations to the brink of insolvency.

"Hardly anyone considers the present financial system of the industrial nations is capable of mastering the problem of debts running possibly to hundreds of billions of dollars within a few years," they said. "New answers are needed, but a solution has not been found."

The present crisis is not like the Great Depression 40 years ago, the experts added. But the quadrupling of oil prices within a year has created problems which must not be underestimated.

Recycling of oil money back to debtor nations will not solve the problem, and the international banking system and the Eurodollar market are "operating under great strains."

They stressed the urgency of the balance-of-payments problem, and the need for urgent measures if the danger of a worldwide economic crisis is to be forestalled.

In the present circumstances, classic methods such as deflation, devaluation of currencies, and loan and price controls hold out little hope for improving the situation, they said.

The rise in unemployment was unavoidable, and the political pressures resulting from it have reduced the will to carry through restrictive programs which in the long run are the only hope of surmounting the crisis.

The government's intention to cut down government subsidies for such nationalized industries as coal and electricity is also expected to increase prices sharply.

The chancellor sees his price code changes and added gasoline tax adding a further rise of 1.5 per cent to retail prices by next summer, but other estimates are much higher.

There is also some speculation that many companies might have been awaiting the chancellor's program before deciding on any possible layoffs.

The unemployment figures for this month were taken on Nov. 11, one day before the budget was announced.

Mr. Healey's measures aim to pump about 21.5 billion into industry, but this is far short of what businessmen wanted, as is shown by the fall in the past 10 days by more than 20 points in the Financial Times industrial index to new 15-year lows of under 170 points.

program and did not rule out a further revaluation of the mark, despite growing concern here over unemployment and recessionary trends.

They accused the oil-producing nations of breaking the rules of the world economy and bringing the weaker industrial nations to the brink of insolvency.

"Hardly anyone considers the present financial system of the industrial nations is capable of mastering the problem of debts running possibly to hundreds of billions of dollars within a few years," they said. "New answers are needed, but a solution has not been found."

The present crisis is not like the Great Depression 40 years ago, the experts added. But the quadrupling of oil prices within a year has created problems which must not be underestimated.

Recycling of oil money back to debtor nations will not solve the problem, and the international banking system and the Eurodollar market are "operating under great strains."

They stressed the urgency of the balance-of-payments problem, and the need for urgent measures if the danger of a worldwide economic crisis is to be forestalled.

In the present circumstances, classic methods such as deflation, devaluation of currencies, and loan and price controls hold out little hope for improving the situation, they said.

The rise in unemployment was unavoidable, and the political pressures resulting from it have reduced the will to carry through restrictive programs which in the long run are the only hope of surmounting the crisis.

The government's intention to cut down government subsidies for such nationalized industries as coal and electricity is also expected to increase prices sharply.

The chancellor sees his price code changes and added gasoline tax adding a further rise of 1.5 per cent to retail prices by next summer, but other estimates are much higher.

There is also some speculation that many companies might have been awaiting the chancellor's program before deciding on any possible layoffs.

The unemployment figures for this month were taken on Nov. 11, one day before the budget was announced.

Mr. Healey's measures aim to pump about 21.5 billion into industry, but this is far short of what businessmen wanted, as is shown by the fall in the past 10 days by more than 20 points in the Financial Times industrial index to new 15-year lows of under 170 points.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

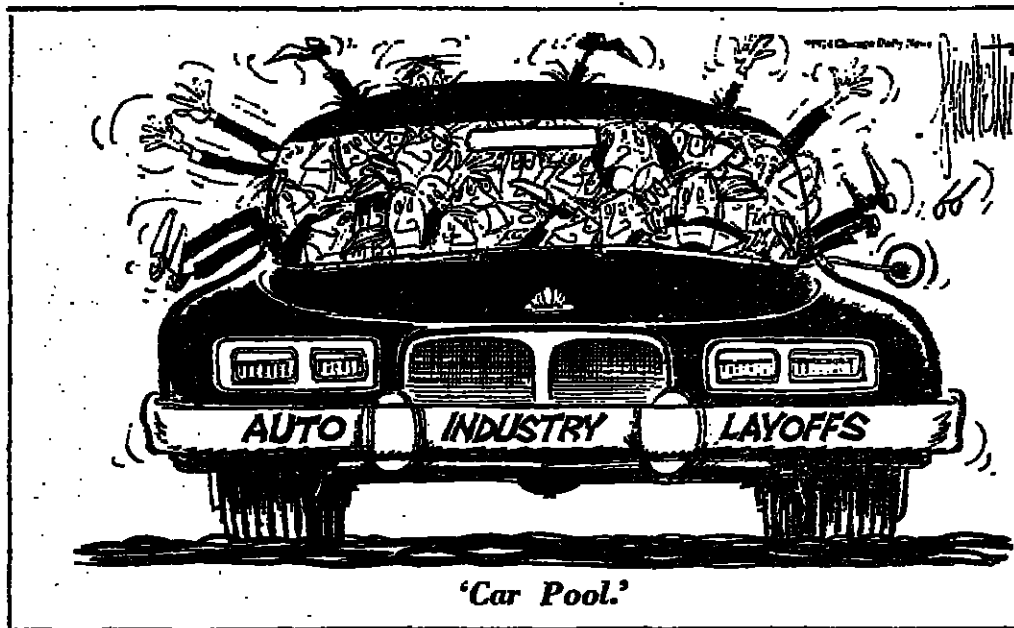
Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.



Charge Action Is Return to 'Economic Nationalism'

Dutch Protest U.S. Effort to Cut Flights

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (IPT).—The Netherlands government has strongly expressed its concern over the United States effort to reduce the number of flights by KLM aircraft to this country marks a return to "economic nationalism."

Laurens Brinkhorst, the number-two foreign-affairs official of the Netherlands, said today there should be "equal and fair opportunity for all airlines in competing" on the transatlantic run.

Mr. Brinkhorst told State Department officials yesterday his government "finds it difficult to agree" with the U.S. move, which is partly an administration effort

to aid financially ailing Pan American World Airways short of a direct government subsidy.

On Wednesday the Civil Aeronautics Board asked KLM to file its transatlantic schedules with the board to see if the Royal Dutch Airlines is operating what the CAB considers to be too many flights between the Netherlands and the United States according to provisions of bilateral agreements.

A KLM agent said the line operates 26 flights a week to the United States. Pan Am is in difficulties, the agent said, and the U.S. carrier authorized to provide passenger service to the Netherlands, has seven flights a week.

The United States wanted KLM to cut its flights to this country by more than 50 per cent. Talks between the State Department and the Dutch government broke down in disagreement last week.

Hard to Concur

Mr. Brinkhorst told reporters today the Dutch found it hard to concur with the U.S. move, which he said was "a return to economic nationalism."

He said the U.S.-Dutch bilateral agreement provides for arbitration of such disputes and his government has offered to the United States to put the issue to arbitration.

"We are awaiting the American response," he said.

Referring to the U.S. government effort to get American travel and freight agents to steer traffic to the U.S. airlines, Mr. Brinkhorst said: "It is like saying Italians should drink only Italian wines and the Dutch should eat only Dutch cheese."

He said that he had "impressed on the American government" that such "unilateral action" by the United States, such as forcing KLM to curtail flights to America, "can only escalate and finally will not be conducive to a good result satisfactory to both governments."

Mr. Brinkhorst said he hoped the United States government realized that the "Netherlands people would not understand this return to economic nationalism."

"In a period of interdependence among nations," any return to "economic protectionism" would not be conducive to a satisfactory outcome for both sides, he said.

The next move in the CAB-KLM matter would be for the U.S. agency to disapprove the Netherlands' airline schedules, but this would have to be approved by President Ford, who has the last word on all foreign route matters.

Similar talks now are going on between the State Department and the Scandinavian countries over SAS, whose flights the United States wants cut by more than one-third.

result satisfactory to both governments."

Mr. Brinkhorst said he hoped the United States government realized that the "Netherlands people would not understand this return to economic nationalism."

"In a period of interdependence among nations," any return to "economic protectionism" would not be conducive to a satisfactory outcome for both sides, he said.

The next move in the CAB-KLM matter would be for the U.S. agency to disapprove the Netherlands' airline schedules, but this would have to be approved by President Ford, who has the last word on all foreign route matters.

Similar talks now are going on between the State Department and the Scandinavian countries over SAS, whose flights the United States wants cut by more than one-third.

Hard to Concur

Mr. Brinkhorst told reporters today the Dutch found it hard to concur with the U.S. move, which he said was "a return to economic nationalism."

He said the U.S.-Dutch bilateral agreement provides for arbitration of such disputes and his government has offered to the United States to put the issue to arbitration.

"We are awaiting the American response," he said.

Referring to the U.S. government effort to get American travel and freight agents to steer traffic to the U.S. airlines, Mr. Brinkhorst said: "It is like saying Italians should drink only Italian wines and the Dutch should eat only Dutch cheese."

He said that he had "impressed on the American government" that such "unilateral action" by the United States, such as forcing KLM to curtail flights to America, "can only escalate and finally will not be conducive to a good result satisfactory to both governments."

Mr. Brinkhorst said he hoped the United States government realized that the "Netherlands people would not understand this return to economic nationalism."

"In a period of interdependence among nations," any return to "economic protectionism" would not be conducive to a satisfactory outcome for both sides, he said.

The next move in the CAB-KLM matter would be for the U.S. agency to disapprove the Netherlands' airline schedules, but this would have to be approved by President Ford, who has the last word on all foreign route matters.

Similar talks now are going on between the State Department and the Scandinavian countries over SAS, whose flights the United States wants cut by more than one-third.

Hard to Concur

Mr. Brinkhorst told reporters today the Dutch found it hard to concur with the U.S. move, which he said was "a return to economic nationalism."

He said the U.S.-Dutch bilateral agreement provides for arbitration of such disputes and his government has offered to the United States to put the issue to arbitration.

"We are awaiting the American response," he said.

Referring to the U.S. government effort to get American travel and freight agents to steer traffic to the U.S. airlines, Mr. Brinkhorst said: "It is like saying Italians should drink only Italian wines and the Dutch should eat only Dutch cheese."

He said that he had "impressed on the American government" that such "unilateral action" by the United States, such as forcing KLM to curtail flights to America, "can only escalate and finally will not be conducive to a good result satisfactory to both governments."

Mr. Brinkhorst said he hoped the United States government realized that the "Netherlands people would not understand this return to economic nationalism."

"In a period of interdependence among nations," any return to "economic protectionism" would not be conducive to a satisfactory outcome for both sides, he said.

The next move in the CAB-KLM matter would be for the U.S. agency to disapprove the Netherlands' airline schedules, but this would have to be approved by President Ford, who has the last word on all foreign route matters.

Similar talks now are going on between the State Department and the Scandinavian countries over SAS, whose flights the United States wants cut by more than one-third.

Hard to Concur

Mr. Brinkhorst told reporters today the Dutch found it hard to concur with the U.S. move, which he said was "a return to economic nationalism."

He said the U.S.-Dutch bilateral agreement provides for arbitration of such disputes and his government has offered to the United States to put the issue to arbitration.

"We are awaiting the American response," he said.

Referring to the U.S. government effort to get American travel and freight agents to steer traffic to the U.S. airlines, Mr. Brinkhorst said: "It is like saying Italians should drink only Italian wines and the Dutch should eat only Dutch cheese."

He said that he had "impressed on the American government" that such "unilateral action" by the United States, such as forcing KLM to curtail flights to America, "can only escalate and finally will not be conducive to a good result satisfactory to both governments."

Ford Also Takes Action 30,000 to Be Laid Off At General Motors

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP).—Economic recession tightened its grip on the American automotive industry yesterday as General Motors announced it would lay off another 30,000 assembly workers next month and Ford said it would lay off about 3,000 white collar workers beginning Dec. 1.

Chrysler, which has virtually ended all automobile output for the month of December, would neither confirm nor deny a report that it would lay off 15,000 white collar workers for six weeks starting next Wednesday, but a Chrysler spokesman confirmed that there would be substantial layoffs.

(American Motors said today it is suspending production for five days beginning Dec. 9 at its Kenosha, Wis., and Brampton, Ont., plants building Grenlin and Hornet cars. Reuters reported. About 8,000 workers are affected by the move.)

Sagging orders for durable goods, which are down 7.5 per cent over the past two months, indicate the general weakness in the economy and would pressure further layoffs if the decline in orders continues.

So far most of the layoffs have been confined to the two industries hardest hit by the recession: automobiles and building. But because of the coal strike, industries directly dependent on coal—such as the railroads that haul it and the steel companies that use it in the manufacturing process—have been laying off workers.

When General Motors idles 30,000 workers next month, by one and two-week closings of nine of its 22 plants, more than 25 per cent of the auto industry's 700,000 workers will be on long-term or temporary layoff.

New-car sales have plummeted, both because of much higher prices and general consumer fears about the health of the economy. New-car sales were down 27 per cent in October and 38 per cent for the first 10 days of November.

In an attempt to stimulate sales, Ford announced yesterday that it would lower the base price of its 1975 two-door subcompact Pinto by \$66 and knock another \$84 off the retail price by making cheaper, bias-ply tires standard equipment rather than steel-belted radials.

Market Stimulant

John Naughton, Ford's vice-president for sales, said Ford took the action "because the American automobile market obviously needs a stimulant and we want to bring the price of new cars within the reach of more buyers."

The \$150 trim in the base price of the Pinto means the car will cost \$2,789 to become the lowest-priced U.S.-built car.

GM's 30,000 layoffs come on top of the 53,200 workers the company already has on indefinite and temporary layoff. Ford has 10,450 hourly workers on indefinite layoff and 8,250 temporarily idle. Chrysler has 30,400 indefinitely furloughed, and 35,000 will be off during December.

American Motors, the smallest U.S. automaker, will lay off about 10,000 workers temporarily when it shuts down its only assembly plant during the Thanksgiving week.

graph was also active, climbing 1 to 43 5/8 after a slide of 3 points yesterday.

In computer stocks, IBM fell 1 to 170 1/2. Burroughs was 78, unchanged. Control Data 13 1/8, ahead 1/8, and Honeywell 21 1/4, ahead 5/8.

In paper company issues, International Paper closed at 37 1/4, up 1/2. St. Regis Paper 20 3/8, off 1/8, and Crown Zellerbach 24, up 1/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.26 to 63.83. Most active issue was Houston Oil & Minerals, which closed down 1/4 to 5 5/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.14 to 58.55.

In Chicago wheat futures gained 11 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade but other farm commodities closed on an irregular tone after trading in a deficit area throughout most of the session.

All the major pits had opened on a weak tone, largely on selling that had been carried over from the previous session.

At the close, soybeans were 4 1/2 cents a bushel lower to 7 1/2 higher, wheat was 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 higher, and corn was unchanged to 4 1/2 higher.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

"We want to give investors sufficient time to consider fully this development," said Charles Brown, AT&T executive vice-president.

AT&T said the decision was reached after a morning meeting with managers of the underwriting syndicate.

Western Businessmen Rush to Cash In on Saudi Wealth

By Nick Ludington

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 22 (AP).—Western businessmen, falling over themselves in a bid to mine the rich vein of oil Arabian oil billions.

The kingdom will have some \$80 billion in reserves at year.

A shopping spree to build up services, agriculture and industry, Saudis are importing huge quantities of goods, whole families and hospitals, and mountains of equipment, signing contracts in the hundreds of millions or billions the way a well-sold, impatient bride buys her trousseau.

Modern hotels in Riyadh, the capital, once a sweltering desert of adobe huts clustered around a leaning, mud-brown palace, are teeming with Westerners, many of them on the big kill.

Architects are in big supply now as Riyadh University announced plans for spending \$100 million on construction of 15 faculties.

Intense Architects

European and American architects are bidding intensely with their reputation portfolios in job after job over town, waiting for a chance to present the drawings, out 120 firms, including 33 from the United States, are in the mix.

The Saudi planning organization has announced a program to spend at least \$6 billion a year for five years on development projects.

American consulting firms are vying ways to make use of the huge gas in the oilfields in the desert. At present, three million cubic feet of gas is burned off every day, enough to provide raw material for 11 giant fertilizer factories.

A \$1-billion steel plant is envisioned, perhaps using iron ore deposits from the northwest mountains of the Arabian peninsula.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Several fertilizer plants and a methane plant at \$200 million each, a couple of petrochemical plants at \$500 million each plus billion of work to gather the sand and get it to the plants are up for grabs.

Seriously drawn-up projects are pouring in, 150 to far, nearly one hundred of them from American firms.

The inadequate hotels are inundated. Most are full for months in advance. After planes arrive at Riyadh or Jiddah, the humid Red Sea port which serves as commercial center, hotel reception desks are besieged with travel-wary businessmen shouting for rooms.

Once, the presidents of three U.S. companies shared one modest room, a desk clerk said.

Riyadh hoped for a small respite this year when a new hotel opened along the airport road. But it was snapped up on a five-year lease by Lockheed Corp. for its employees in Saudi Arabia on aircraft maintenance and training jobs, among them servicing the royal fleet of jets.

Deals are discussed at two or three "rubbish" substitutes for the great New York or London business restaurants such as "21" or the Savoy Grill. But at Kaymak Glace, a Lebanese-run restaurant whose air conditioning filters out the smell of roasting Red Sea seaweed in Jiddah, or Shagrir-La, a Chinese restaurant tucked among villas in Riyadh's dusty outskirts, the sums mentioned put them into the same league.

A Saudi sheikh, splendid in his long blue robe and flowing white kaffiyeh headdress, listened at a Shagrir-La table as British and Lebanese businessmen outlined a project using sterling and Lebanese pounds.

"How much is that in dollars," he asked.

"Four hundred million," was the answer.

"We're most interested," he said calmly with a languid wave of his tapered brown fingers, signaling the waiter to bring more fruit juice.

First National City Bank of New York, the only American bank allowed to have

—1974—					—1974—					—1974—					—1974—				
Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. close	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. close	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. close	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot. close
100.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

154 ¹	94 ²	Yng
187 ²	101 ¹	Zale
257 ²	162 ²	Zap
71 ¹	203 ¹	Zay

3.90	3.88	Sum
4.22	4.23	De
5.05	5.12	Ma
4.44	4.38	Al
		Al
		De
		Ma
440.80	425.30	

ranked Above Average by Value Line for year-ahead Market Performance and Average for Safety (Value Line 10/18/74).

☐ 346 Payment enclosed (Trial subscriptions must be accompanied by payment).

☐ Subscription fees are fully tax-deductible. No assignment of this agreement will be made without subscriber's consent.

COUNTRY _____

Nov. 11	.....	192,746	329,520	8,145
Nov. 19	.....	215,292	368,446	8,182
Nov. 18	.....	224,012	409,446	9,206
Nov. 15	.....	181,542	276,240	6,855
Nov. 14	.....	189,323	276,879	3,087

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Sales: Feb 2008; March 320; May 97; July 67; Aug 7; Feb 8.
Open interest: Feb 2007; March 1734; May 1722; July 457; Aug 168; Feb 9.
S-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

that's why so many audience-conscious advertisers use the Tribune regularly.

هكذا من الأهل

Audien

Edited by
WILL WENG

Edited by
LL WENG

[illegible][illegible]

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
35 Tree of Jara	42 Dairy products	43 Scottish herd	50 Seals	68 Arabian goat
36 Hotbottom	41 Kind of fur	40 (dist)	51 Oak	69 Oruga part
37 Per	42 Chief's concern	41 (see an E.B.I.)	52 Starting of Africa	100 Louisville's river
38 My man abbe	45 Vices	67 Words of consent	83 Kindergarten	110 Armadillo
39 Four of nine	44 Railway ruins	82 Pop	84 Plague	120 Cattle
40 Herb names	57 U.V. novelist	71 "we tangere	94 Sure losers	123 Sandstone tree
41 Paul's	19 More robust	74 German civil	95 Palm tree	143 Bangian river
42	40 Fined period	75 To Germans	96 Gerra lake	155 Cuscuta orislat
43 Certain crime	61 Bog bird	73 El	91 Tankerton	167 Direction
44 Drafted over	62 Horatian's river	76 Pacific bird	95 Harboi craft	168 Kind of reader
45 School in	63 Insurance	78 Sweden's partner	96 Music maker	169 Actress Joanne
46	64	79	97	170
47	65	80	98	171
48	66	81	99	172
49	67	82	100	173
50	68	83	101	174
51	69	84	102	175
52	70	85	103	176
53	71	86	104	177
54	72	87	105	178
55	73	88	106	179
56	74	89	107	180
57	75	90	108	181
58	76	91	109	182
59	77	92	110	183
60	78	93	111	184
61	79	94	112	185
62	80	95	113	186
63	81	96	114	187
64	82	97	115	188
65	83	98	116	189
66	84	99	117	190
67	85	100	118	191
68	86	101	119	192
69	87	102	120	193
70	88	103	121	194
71	89	104	122	195
72	90	105	123	196
73	91	106	124	197
74	92	107	125	198
75	93	108	126	199
76	94	109	127	200
77	95	110	128	201
78	96	111	129	202
79	97	112	130	203
80	98	113	131	204
81	99	114	132	205
82	100	115	133	206
83	101	116	134	207
84	102	117	135	208
85	103	118	136	209
86	104	119	137	210
87	105	120	138	211
88	106	121	139	212
89	107	122	140	213
90	108	123	141	214
91	109	124	142	215
92	110	125	143	216
93	111	126	144	217
94	112	127	145	218
95	113	128	146	219
96	114	129	147	220
97	115	130	148	221
98	116	131	149	222
99	117	132	150	223
100	118	133	151	224

BOOKS

	C	F		C	F		
ALGAYTE	15	39	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain	MILAN	9	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	37	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—	22	Cloudy
ANTWERP	10	40	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	43	Overcast
BARCELONA	24	75	Cloudy	MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Cloudy	NEW YORK	2	36	Fair
BERLIN	5	41	Fog	NICOSIA	11	53	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	10	44	Rain	OSLO	10	39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Fog	PARIS	23	55	Rain
CAIRO	24	25	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	10	40	Cloudy	REIMS	10	43	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy	SOFIA	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	8	32	Snow
DUBLIN	1	37	Fog	TEHRAN	1	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8	46	Rain	TEL AVIV	25	71	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Rain	VENICE	3	39	Fair
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	VIENNA	4	39	Overcast
HELSINKI	3	38	Snow	WARSAW	4	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	48	59	Cloudy
JAKARTA	18	58	Overcast	ZURICH	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	12	53	Fog				
LONDON	10	39	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada
 12:00 GMT others at 12:00 GMT)

By James Welch. 176 pp. New York: Harper and Row. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Reynolds Price

JAMES WELCH is a 34-year-old American Indian (Blackfeet and Grosventre). Last year he published a collection of poems, "Riding the Earthboy 46," and now this first novel, the third volume in Harper & Row's Native American Publishing Program. Welch, says, in a jacket note, "I have seen many whites about town who are white, but only an Indian knows who he is." And three of the six jacket-encomiasts insist upon the book's special value as inside news of Indian life. A small part of its value may well be that, but to stress the Indianness of Welch or his novel is to indicate that the book is the reverse snobbery with which some black writers and journalists have recently burdened their work. (The oppressed can hardly be blamed for reluctance to admit that their oppressors have indeed understood them—and caused them to react.)

"Winter in the Blood" is by no means an "Indian novel." There is nothing in it—character, incident, language or emotion—which will not be familiar or quickly comprehensible to any middle- or working-class white or black Southerner, Jew, Spanish-speaker, or member of any other minority member. Utricate country-club social chairman included. What it is is a nearly flawless novel about human life. To say less is to patronize its complex knowledge, the amplitude of its means, and its clear

His mother remarries early in the novel; her husband proudly assumes management of the land. The narrator continues his cycle of ranch work, 50-mile trips to town for the glum spruces of drink and women which serve as both narcotic and harsh electrotherapy, returning—him to the land and her to the penitentiary of family-pride in his toughness and capable mother but disdain for her cool independence from him; amused animal affection for his senile grandmother (a genuine survivor of the great Blackfeet past and, not incidentally, a victim of her own tribe's inflexible, cruel patriarchal code); and a painful, self-damaging an obsessive and now too sentimental regret for his father and brother.

In short, a black sack tied firmly shut. But no more firmly tied than most human sacks—as Welch and his narrator both see it. And in the end, a somewhat humorous low-life encounter with mysteriously luckless whites—and tied shut partly by the man's past refusal to do more than double his own binding knots. Not much of a story it it ended there, surely not a fresh one.

But just as it threatens to do in its crowded sack it opens onto light—and through natural, carefully prepared, but beautifully surprising narrative means: a recovery of the past; a venerable, venerable, venerable, venerable past. To describe that opening here would deprive readers of the pleasure of its sudden

Not that Welch doesn't draw a substantial part of his emotional power and the echoes of his story from an intensely observed past, from a meticulous particularity of human and geographic reference—reservation Montana. His book is nothing if not a historical novel (implicitly antiurban in the tradition of the European and American novel). Its locus and cast are in fact tightly constricted—an aging young man, his mother, stepfather, his dying grandmother, an important blind neighbor, a few other names, a few nearby towns with bars and lonely women. But the story it tells, the knowledge it contains, has as much to say of the bone-deep disaffection and bafflement, the famous and apparently incurable psychosis of the millions of American of mixed origins now in their twenties, early thirties, as of any smaller group.

The components of the story are these—the narrator, a nameless 32-year-old Indian, lives on a spread ranch on reservation in northern Montana. The spread belongs to his widowed mother; she and her ancient mother are (so far as he knows) his surviving family. His dreamy, cheerful father and an older brother, remembered as a paragon of competence, have died years before—the father frozen while drunk, the brother run down by a truck in an accident for which the narrator still feels responsibility. In the same catastrophe, the narrator suffered a knee injury which was later the cause of his only extended stay off-reservation—an operation in Tacoma and the chance of a job there in rehabilitation, terminated by his revulsion from a nurse's anti-Indian remarks.

radiance within the whole book. Enough to say that it involves the narrator's late discovery of long-suppressed facts about his own heritage.

The narrator is the grandchild—and that is Welch's new version of the central scene in all narrative literature (the finding of lost kin) can stand proudly with its most moving predecessors in epic, drama and fiction.

Too much for the narrator of even so joyful a recognition is not pressed or prognosticated. Near the end he speaks of "planning my new life," but neither he nor Welch expands on what the practicalities of such a life might be; and, since the scene is set in the heart of the desert, the wretched Cree mis-trust, the omens are sad. The moment of clear knowledge may only have been that—a moment—in a long night, a quick flush of heat. But even a quick flush can cut a deep groove and Welch has shown, not only that his lonely Blackheart hero but for armies of the rapidly aging young, is a truth engraved in iron—a society which has taken no care that its children love their past (and a past which has taken no care to be lovable or generous ground at least) will reap generations of frozen children, hateful and hated. Black, white, brown, yellow, red.

Few books in any year speak so unanswerably, make their own local terms so thoroughly ours. "Winter in the Blood"—in its young crusty dignity, its grand bare lines, its comedy and mystery, its clean pathfinding to the center of hearts—deserves more notice than good novels get. Mere true stories.

Reynolds Price is completing a long novel, his fourth.
© The New York Times.

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (a) - the FTIB; (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

PEANUTS

HOW DO I LOOK, MARJORIE?

YOU LOOK BRINGING ME DOWN - SIR!

THERE'S ONLY ONE THING BRINGING ME - MY HAIR!

HOW CAN I LOOK BEAUTIFUL WHEN I HAVE HAIR THAT IS MOUSY-BLANH?

MARJORIE, YOU'VE GOT TO HELP ME DO SOMETHING WITH MY HAIR!

OH, NO!!

[illegible]

IF THAT'S PENNY, TELL HER I'LL CALL RIGHT BACK

IF IT'S LISA, TELL HER TO CALL ME IN TEN MINUTES

IF IT'S VERA, TELL HER TO HOLD ON FOR A MINUTE

I FEEL LIKE A COMPUTER THAT'S BEEN OVER-PROGRAMMED

© 1995 Dave Coverly

HEY, MAN! THAT'S A REAL COOL BOW TIE!

THANKS, I REALLY THINK IT DOES SOMETHING FOR ME

YEAH --- IT HIDES HIS SCRAWNY SIZE-TEN NECK

MOBE WALKER

HOW DID ANYONE GET UP THERE TO PAINT THAT?

ELWOOD LOVES SHIRLEY

I DON'T KNOW, BUT SET IT OFF RIGHT AWAY!

ONLY ONE MAN CAN TACKLE A JOB LIKE THAT!

WHO?

ELWOOD

© Paul Giamatti, Inc. 2014

11-23

I'VE BEEN SERVED W/ THIS EVICTION NOTICE, ANDY - COULD YOU ADVISE ME?

YES! GET LOST! AN' GOOD RIDDANCE!

'E HATES 'IS NEIGHBOURS, 'E THINKS 'E'S THE BEST OF US - AN' 'E KNOWS WHAT A SHOCKER 'E IS!

© 1994 Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd.
Andy Corp © Dist. Publishers-Edi

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jambles,
one letter to each square,
to form four ordinary words.

YEMON © 1992 by The New York Times

--	--	--	--	--	--

ENDUC


--	--	--	--	--	--

BANZER

--	--	--	--	--	--

EIVIDD

--	--	--	--	--	--



BOXED IN A SQUARE KING.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)
 Yesterday's Jumbles: MERCY AIDED BROKEN TREATY
 Answer: *What's that riddle about the bed?*—IT'S NOT BEEN MADE YET

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.4 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.4 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.4 billion by the year 2015.

"WE GOT A LOT IN COMMON. I'M A ONLY KID AN' HE'S A ONLY DOG!"

Art Buchwald

A Deep Dark Secret

WASHINGTON—Waldenmeyer stopped by the office the other day. He seemed terribly nervous.

"Do you think because of the coal strike there's going to be an electric shortage this winter?" he asked me.

"I don't know," I said honestly. "Why do you ask?"

"If I tell you a secret, will you promise not to reveal it to anyone?"

"I promise."

Waldenmeyer blushed. "I sleep with a night light."

"That's nothing to be ashamed of. There are thousands of people right here in Washington, D.C., who sleep with them."

"But what if, as a conservation measure, they make us give up our night lights?"

"There's no Buchwald way," I assured Waldenmeyer. "The night light lobby is even more powerful than the National Rifle Association. If the government tried to do away with people's night lights, there'd be a revolution."

"You really think so?" he asked pleadingly.

"I know it. People who use night lights don't talk about it, but if you take their lights away from them they become quite agitated about it."

"I wish I was as sure as you."

"Look, Waldenmeyer, the government isn't stupid. There's probably 30 million people in this country who are afraid of the dark."

"There's more than that," he said.

"All right, let's say there are more. If these people can't get any sleep, production will fall off, absenteeism will go up and we could have a serious mental health problem in the country. Believe me, the last thing that will go in this country will be night lights."

"But suppose some bureaucrat in the energy office who never had any use for a night light decides it has to go."

"Do you think Mr. Ford sleeps with a night light?" he asked me.

"I don't know. He probably didn't until he became President."

"What about Henry Kissinger?"

"I don't think Henry Kissinger sleeps."

"I heard J. Edgar Hoover slept with one."

"Waldenmeyer, there are lots of famous people who use night lights—senators, representatives and half the Pentagon."

"You're not kidding me, are you?"

"Why would I lie to you? I know all the Watergate defendants sleep with them."

"You know, I tried to give it up last year."

"What happened?"

"The bogeyman came and got me."

"Don't you think the government knows that? Do you believe they're going to let the bogeyman come and get a quarter of the nation's population? This is America, Waldenmeyer—not some banana republic."

"I was going to write to my senator and ask him to make sure they didn't force us to give up our night lights."

"Why didn't you?"

"I was afraid it would get in my FBI record, and then I'd never be able to get another job again."

"That's ridiculous. By the way, what are you doing now?"

"I'm a test pilot with Lockheed Aircraft."

Russia Bars Visa For Sakharov Kin

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—Disident physicist Andrei Sakharov said yesterday that the Soviet government has refused to grant visas to his stepdaughter and her husband so that they may visit the United States. He said that the applications were made 20 months ago.

Tatyana Semyonova and her husband, Yefrem Yankelovich, had been invited to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She appealed the refusal, delivered to her three days ago, in a letter to President Nikolai Podgorniy. The letter was released to Western newsmen.

Mr. Sakharov accompanied his stepdaughter yesterday to the American Embassy, where he said he was told the embassy would do what it could to help. He said he thought the visa decision was a device to put pressure on him.

Mary Blume

Watch Jimmy Sing!
Watch Jimmy Skate!
Watch Jimmy!

LONDON (HT)—A professor of creative writing at the University of Arkansas has proposed, first in the pages of *Esquire* and now in a film called "Rollerball," a vision of life in the year 2018. The financial problems of most nations have vanished—how the professor doesn't explain, and who can blame him—so have ill-housing, war and nationalism.

Life is run by skilled management executives and everything is hunky dory and boring as hell. So a murderous sport, Rollerball, is invented and it makes the gladiators arena look like Parnassus. The world's best player is called Jonathan E. and he is played in the film, now being completed at Pinewood studios outside London, by James Caan.

Director Norman Jewison says "Rollerball" concerns increasing brutality in sports and "the lowering threshold of individual shock and outrage at the dehumanization of human life." John Houseman, who plays the Corporate Boss, says "Rollerball" is really a Greek tragedy with Caan as Prometheus and himself as Zeus. Caan thinks Rollerball is here right now.

"I suppose so, with all this stress on winning," he says. "Winning's become so important. It is with me, too," he adds.

Right now, Caan is a champ. An Academy Award nominee for playing Sonny Wortzik in "The Godfather," and an Emmy nominee for "Brian's Song" on television, he has gone on to make "Cinderella Liberty," Karel Reisz's "The Gambler," in which he was called hypocritically absorbing, a Sutherland-Gould style comedy with Alan Arkin called "Freebie and the Bean" and the sequel to "Funny Girl," "Funny Lady," in which he stars, as showman Billy Rose, with Barbra Streisand and "The Godfather Part II," in which he plays the godfather's son, Vincent.

He worked off-Broadway, hustling pool halls between shows to earn enough to live in a decent building, and then made his film debut as a mobster in "The Godfather" with Al Pacino and Al Pacino's father, Al Pacino.

He worked off-Broadway, hustling pool halls between shows to earn enough to live in a decent building, and then made his film debut as a mobster in "The Godfather" with Al Pacino and Al Pacino's father, Al Pacino.

He worked off-Broadway, hustling pool halls between shows to earn enough to live in a decent building, and then made his film debut as a mobster in "The Godfather" with Al Pacino and Al Pacino's father, Al Pacino.

He worked off-Broadway, hustling pool halls between shows to earn enough to live in a decent building, and then made his film debut as a mobster in "The Godfather" with Al Pacino and Al Pacino's father, Al Pacino.

He worked off-Broadway, hustling pool halls between shows to earn enough to live in a decent building, and then made his film debut as a mobster in "The Godfather" with Al Pacino and Al Pacino's father, Al Pacino.

He worked off-Broadway, hustling pool halls between shows to earn enough to live in a decent building, and then made his film debut as a mobster in "The Godfather" with Al Pacino and Al Pacino's father, Al Pacino.

with fried onions, of which he has two helpings, chattering without stop. The funny stuff isn't just silly.

"I clown around," he says in a quiet moment. "That way I'm open. I'm available to what's going on." His reactions are physical. "I get the physicalness of the character, words are secondary to me. I hate to rehearse. You rehearse and you get something you like, then you try to match it. When I'm aware of myself, I'm in trouble. I know I'm acting."

His ability to absorb the physical being of a character is astonishing. For "Rollerball," he learned at once to skate like a professional. "I always wanted to be a professional athlete. I'm a real Walter Mitty," he says. A few years back, watching some cowboys rope steers he started to copy them and is now a member of the professional rodeo cowboys' association, mending introduced at rodeos as a native of Columbia Falls, Mont.

His roping horse is called Andy. Andrew is Caan's feeling good, and they have won as much as \$189 in one rodeo and \$38 in another. Caan says he's the world's only New York Jewish cowboy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"



James Caan

If a picture makes money, you're a good actor," Caan says. "I happened to do 'The Godfather' and 'Brian's Song' in the same year. All of a sudden you're a genius."

"I had principles when I started and they haven't changed. My goal in this business is to be respected by people I respect. I like money. I'd like to get a better roping horse—but when Albert Finney calls to say he's liked me in 'The Gambler' that's something. I still believe in the art of acting."

His Physique

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

Caan likes to win. Perhaps he likes it all the more because he knows that sooner or later he'll lose. "I've gotten praise," he says. "Now I'll get the rest."

"I wonder how I'll react when it comes. I think," he says, "I'll be hurt."

In the meantime, watch Jimmy.

He hasn't allowed his strapping physique to limit him to athletic roles. In "The Gambler" he plays a professor of English literature. If I can do anything, he says, "I can do anything." He had great fun playing the half-pint wheeler-dealer Billy Rose in "Penny Lady."

"My agents," he says, "want me to play Sonny Wortzik all the rest of my life. People who do the same thing again and again—I can understand it, but it's not acting. If you have a saxophone and the only thing you can play on it is 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' no matter how well you do it, you're playing 'Tanque Doodle Doodle,' not the saxophone."

Now he's hit the big time, Jimmy Caan reveals in "Rollerball." He's got a part in my job. These guys who've had one thing and they're hiding—you fight for recognition and then you hide?"

PEOPLE: Agnew: 'I Don't Need the Press'

Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew is reportedly making \$100,000 a year from one business venture and might have another six-figure income from commissions, but he is still unhappy over Watergate. "I'm bitter," he is quoted as saying in the December issue of *McCall's* magazine. "I'll never get over the distortions and inaccuracies in the press. I don't like 90 percent of the press. I don't need the press."

Following his conviction on a tax-evasion charge and resignation as Vice-President, Agnew began a career as a business broker. Now he "could be well on his way to becoming a millionaire," says Nick Thimmesch, author of the article. Thimmesch says that Agnew used an unspecified advance on his still uncompleted novel to finance Fathite, Inc., a land-use, managing and consulting firm. He also is said to have a four-year contract with Midwest land developer Walter Dillebeck that pays \$100,000 a year plus a third of profits.

Furthermore, Agnew is said to be negotiating a potential \$5 or \$6-million deal for the Kentucky International Convention Center, which could mean a six-figure commission.

Elbet Kennedy and four of her 11 children went to the grave of Sen. Robert Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery Wednesday for a brief mass and to receive communion.

Kennedy assassinated in 1968, would have been 49 on Wednesday. Also present was Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. The next day, Sen. Kennedy and his sister-in-law Elbet were back at the cemetery to lay wreaths at the former President's grave, commemorating the 11th anniversary of his assassination.

Conductor Loren Maazel has turned down an offer to head the West Berlin Deutsche Oper because he feels he "would have to be on the spot three-fourths of the time to head the company."

Maazel is permanent conductor and his commitments to the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra would prevent him from being in West Berlin post after his present general manager, Egon Seefelder, decided to go to Vienna in 1976.

Rear-Adm. Philippe de Gaulle of the late French president was named commander of the sea patrol arm of the French Navy this week, taking another step up in his military career.

Speaking of service and rearing: come January, junior officers in the U.S. Navy—messes ensigns, lieutenants and lieutenants junior grade—will have to make their own beds and keep their own quarters clean. For generations had making for officers has been the lot of Navy stewards. But the Navy is lumping stewards as commissarymen (who traditionally serve in enlisted messes) into one category, "mess management." The Navy is continuing to look after senior officers, but the juniors are on their own.

Samuel Justice



Spiro Agnew

Maazel was musical director of the Deutsche Oper from 1965 to 1971 and will do a new production for the company every year through 1978.

"My basic premise is that women are allowed into the service without being qualified combat, so handicapped people should too." With this statement Michael Welch, 21, who blind, launched his campaign to get the U.S. Army to let blind men serve. "It's not fair," Welch said of the Army requirement that all males be qualified in combat duty. "There are plenty of other things handicapped people can do. This is discrimination."

Speaking of service and rearing: come January, junior officers in the U.S. Navy—messes ensigns, lieutenants and lieutenants junior grade—will have to make their own beds and keep their own quarters clean. For generations had making for officers has been the lot of Navy stewards. But the Navy is lumping stewards as commissarymen (who traditionally serve in enlisted messes) into one category, "mess management." The Navy is continuing to look after senior officers, but the juniors are on their own.

Samuel Justice

Rear-Adm. Philippe de Gaulle of the late French president was named commander of the sea patrol arm of the French Navy this week, taking another step up in his military career.

Speaking of service and rearing: come January, junior officers in the U.S. Navy—messes ensigns, lieutenants and lieutenants junior grade—will have to make their own beds and keep their own quarters clean. For generations had making for officers has been the lot of Navy stewards. But the Navy is lumping stewards as commissarymen (who traditionally serve in enlisted messes) into one category, "mess management." The Navy is continuing to look after senior officers, but the juniors are on their own.

Samuel Justice

Rear-Adm. Philippe de Gaulle of the late French president was named commander of the sea patrol arm of the French Navy this week, taking another step up in his military career.

Speaking of service and rearing: come January, junior officers in the U.S. Navy—messes ensigns, lieutenants and lieutenants junior grade—will have to make their own beds and keep their own quarters clean. For generations had making for officers has been the lot of Navy stewards. But the Navy is lumping stewards as commissarymen (who traditionally serve in enlisted messes) into one category, "mess management." The Navy is continuing to look after senior officers, but the juniors are on their own.

Samuel Justice

Rear-Adm. Philippe de Gaulle of the late French president was named commander of the sea patrol arm of the French Navy this week, taking another step up in his military career.

Speaking of service and rearing: come January, junior officers in the U.S. Navy—messes ensigns, lieutenants and lieutenants junior grade—will have to make their own beds and keep their own quarters clean. For generations had making for officers has been the lot of Navy stewards. But the Navy is lumping stewards as commissarymen (who traditionally serve in enlisted messes) into one category, "mess management." The Navy is continuing to look after senior officers, but the juniors are on their own.

Samuel Justice

Rear-Adm. Philippe de Gaulle of the late French president was named commander of the sea patrol arm of the French Navy this week, taking another step up in his military career.

Speaking of service and rearing: come January, junior officers in the U.S. Navy—messes ensigns, lieutenants and lieutenants junior grade—will have to make their own beds and keep their own quarters clean. For generations had making for officers has been the lot of Navy stewards. But the Navy is lumping stewards as commissarymen (who traditionally serve in enlisted messes) into one category, "mess management." The Navy is continuing to look after senior officers, but the juniors are on their own.

Samuel Justice

Rear